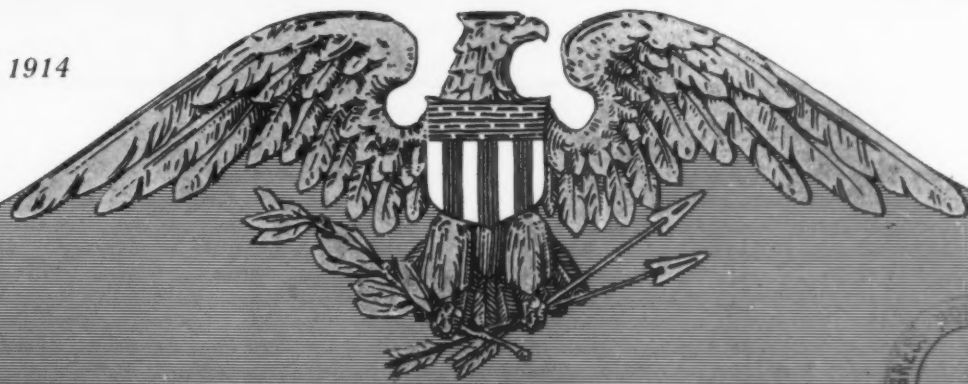


APR 15 1914

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Leslies

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper
Established in 1855



The Texas Ranger as He Is

By Governor O. B. Colquitt



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Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

Edited by JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

CXVIII

Thursday, April 16, 1914

No. 3058

CONTENTS

Cover Design, "The Texas Ranger." Drawn from a photo
Frightened. Cartoon

Editorial

The Pitiful Land of Mexico. With photos

The Texas Ranger As He Is. With photos

Going Around the World. With illustrations

People Talked About. Photos

The Old Fan Says. Illustrated by "Zim"

In the Spotlight. Photos

Another Alaskan Prosecution Fails

Pictorial Digest of the World's News

Human Side of the President. With photos

Leslie's Travel Bureau. With photos

In the World of Womanhood

The Seaman's Whistle. Poem

Life Insurance Suggestions

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

Camera's Record of Recent Events

E. W. Kemble 364

F. J. Splitstone 365

Hon. O. B. Colquitt, Governor of Texas 366

Homer Croy 367

Ed A. Goewey 368

Charles Tallmadge Conover 369

372-3

Oswald F. Schuette 374

D. D. Hills 375

Kate Upson Clark 376

Minna Irving 377

Hermit 378

380-1

382

New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue; Western Advertising Office: Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; Washington Representative, 31 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C. Branch Subscription Offices in thirty-seven cities of the United States.

European Agent: Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Cannon House, Bream's Bldgs., London, E. C., England.

Subscriptions and advertising for all the publications of Leslie-Judge Company will be taken at regular rates at any of the above offices. Annual cash subscription price \$5.00.

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Drawn for Leslie's by E. W. KEMBLE

Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

New York, April 16, 1914

EDITORIAL

Let the Thinking People Rule!

Facing a Grave Crisis

FACE to face with the Interstate Commerce Commission, President Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad recently declared that a perilous business crisis exists in this country to-day.

There are 1,700,000 railroad employees in the United States. Fully 250,000 men have been laid off owing to the shrinkage in business. This means a serious setback to national prosperity, for as President Wilson said in his message to Congress: "The prosperity of the railroads and the prosperity of the country are inseparably connected." Who can deny it?

That conservative authority, Mr. Newman Erb, President of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, estimates that the shrinkage in the market value of railroad securities during the past eight years has reached the staggering total of \$3,000,000,000. "No other class of investments," he says, "has sustained so large a loss in value, and the reason lies in the conviction of the investing public that the whole railroad structure fundamentally lacks stability, under a system which does not take notice of the increased cost of transportation as a factor in fixing rates."

With so many people out of work in other lines of business, it is distressing to read that 15,000 good, loyal employees have had to be laid off by a single railroad company. In a time like this, where will these 15,000 men, and the 60,000 women and children dependent upon them, get their daily bread? Why should such a vast army of workers be laid off? Who is responsible for it? These are questions which all the country is asking. It is not a political question. It transcends the sphere of politics.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is one of the best-operated systems in the United States. Its management stands for all that is most public-spirited in railroad service. During 1913 the Pennsylvania system paid in wages more than half a million dollars a day, practically 50 per cent. of its operating revenue. Yet since the first of this year the Pennsylvania has been compelled to lay off 15,000 on its lines east of Pittsburgh, more than 10 per cent. of its working force; while 40,000 others, or nearly one-third of all the employees, have been placed on part time.

Hardly had the country recovered from the shock of this announcement made by the Pennsylvania, when President Smith of the splendidly organized New York Central Lines reports the dropping by his company of 25,000 men, 15,000 east and 10,000 west of Buffalo. The Baltimore & Ohio, in the last few months, has had to lay off 6,000 men.

The cause of these drastic cuts is the Interstate Commerce Commission. It has commanded the railroads to retrench to the last cent, at a time when increased expenditures have been imposed upon them by State and federal authorities including heavier taxes, higher wages, full-crew bills and other new burdens. One exaction not often noted is the heavy outlay required for the preparation of data demanded by the public authorities. The headquarters of the Interstate Commerce Commission are stuffed with copies of elaborate and expensive railroad tariffs. No one studies them; they simply load the shelves. Only an expert could understand them. The printing of these complicated and useless tariffs costs the railroads over a million dollars a year. There is no reason why railroad tariffs should not be made as simple as the catalogue of any commercial house.

With this and other burdens, increasing year by year, the Interstate Commerce Commission dallies with the requests of the Eastern railroads for a 5 per cent. increase in freight rates. In the year ending June 30, 1913, the gross earnings of these roads were \$186,775,000 greater than in 1910, but expenses and taxes showed an increase of \$203,087,000, so the companies were \$16,312,000 poorer as the result. Or, considering the 143 leading railroads of the country, their earnings for the last seven months were \$8,995,000 less than for the same period of the previous year, while their expenses were \$48,611,000 greater.

The present appeal of the Eastern railroads to the Interstate Commerce Commission was presented May 13, 1913. Not till six months later was a preliminary hearing held. Four months have now been given to the taking of testimony, with no decision in sight. Five of the eight men on the Commission were members of it in 1910 and heard the application

made by the railroads at that time. The majority of the Commission, therefore, have had the matter before them, in one way or another, for three years and eight months.

Chambers of commerce, associations of manufacturers and shippers are sending out circular letters in favor of the increase. The Illinois Manufacturers' Association with a membership of 15,000, among whom are many of the largest shippers in the West, opposed an increase in 1910. Convinced that the net revenues of the railroads have become insufficient for such service as shippers demand, the association has now sent to all members a letter with this appeal: "Wire the President, wire your Senators, wire your Representatives to use their influence for the 5 per cent. increase of freight rates."

Business halts while the country awaits the decision upon the rate increase. As Mr. H. C. Frick, the great iron master, points out, should the increase be granted, all the big railroad systems will be able to see their way clear to go ahead with contemplated improvements, the purchase of rolling stock, and other equipment, which will mean much to industrial and business conditions. It will mean also full time for the 40,000 Pennsylvania employees now on part time, re-employment for the 6,000 men on the B. & O., the 15,000 on the Pennsylvania and the 25,000 on the New York Central who have been laid off, and better times in every industry, for all industry depends upon the prosperity of the railroads.

The Interstate Commerce Commission should perform its duty promptly or be summarily removed from office as incapable and inefficient.

The Swing of the Pendulum

CHANGING! The thoughtful people of this country, Democrats and Republicans alike, are asking for deliverance from over-legislation. Everybody wants prosperity in fullest measure. We would have it if Congress would adjourn and leave the business interests of the country alone.

This is the statement made in Mr. Hearst's New York *American* which bears the stamp of the Democratic Party. A writer in the *American* says: "Congress if it really wants to help some of our 2,000,000 idle workers to get jobs could not do better than adjourn for a long, long holiday. Its crazy anti-business-bills and corporation-baiting are keeping employees in a state of unrest and uncertainty."

The Fort Worth (Tex.) *Star Telegram*, also Democratic, advises Congress to quit. It says: "Congress has allowed the agitators, the theorists, the faddists, the ranters and the busybodies of various kinds to lug in their isms and ologies and thus to crowd the domain of Federal legislation at the expense of proper and legitimate governmental business."

Congressman Metz, of New York City, a rock-ribbed Democrat, at a recent meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, denounced the Interstate Trade Commission Bill as "a nuisance and nothing else," and said: "It is about time for you people of New York to go to Congress and say that you are against such legislation. The only people of any standing in Washington are the farmer and the workingman. Others have no chance on the floor of Congress. We have too many Brandeises and too many theorists and not enough business men."

Let Congress adjourn and postpone action on its anti-trust bills until the people can have an opportunity to express their opinion at the polls this fall. Give us a referendum.

The Plain Truth

HONEST! According to President Wilson 90 per cent. of the business men of this country are honest. We believe it. Why then devote so much time to legislation and investigations affecting business interests? Why the constant effort to restrict, restrain and regulate? The anti-trust bills now before Congress are so crude and unscientific that they would jeopardize prosperity. To the end that business men may understand the gravity of the situation, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is sending out from Washington to 300,000 business men a request for a referendum on the pending anti-trust bills. This is the way to get the sentiment of the people. If Congress does not listen to the voices of the business men there will be another referendum at the polls next fall which will compel attention, and which the present Congress will not be able to override.

PROTEST! The state of California is up in arms against the proposal of Attorney General McReynolds to compel a separation of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads. The Chambers of Commerce of San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles, and other lead-

ing cities in California, as well as the Railroad Commission of that state, have protested against the proposition. The Central Pacific is not a competing line with the Southern Pacific. To divorce it from the latter would be to cripple an effective organization, interfere with traffic and tend to higher rates. The protest of the people of California is significant. Let every security holder of the Southern Pacific, and of every other corporation whose interests are being jeopardized by the trust-busting program of the Attorney General, take up the cudgel in behalf of fair treatment for corporations that are obeying the law. It is high time to call a halt and give prosperity a chance.

SINCERE! The late Senator Teller of Colorado was an honest man. He died recently, at the age of eighty-three, with no stain upon his character. He believed in free silver, though he was a Republican, and when his party declared for the gold standard, he bolted its National Convention, ran as a silver Republican and finally joined the Democratic Party because of its sympathy with his free silver views. He was sincere and he followed his convictions like an honest man, but he was wrong. He lived to see all the great nations, including the United States, adopt the gold standard. Coming from a silver state, his convictions had been established by local surroundings. He lived to see his own state solidly back in the Republican Party on a gold platform and to find it prosperous, far beyond what it would have been had the United States adopted a debased currency. There are many brilliant, able, honest men in this country today advocating legislation as dangerous to the welfare of the people as free silver would have been. They see but one side and will listen to no other. They are fixed in their convictions. They will be taught by nothing but experience. These visionaries are not safe guides for a great nation to follow. In this day of unrest, unreason and distrust, it is better to follow the beaten track, rather than to venture into untrodden ways, no matter how alluring the prospects are said to be.

RIDERS! Under the Wilson administration the Congressional "rider" is flourishing like a green bay tree. The pressure for jobs with the change of administration has been tremendous. The people are able to appreciate this fact, and they have sympathy for President Wilson in his predicament, just as they had for the late President Cleveland under similar circumstances. Mr. Wilson, like Mr. Cleveland, has expressed himself as friendly towards the civil service law and eager to see it maintained. Naturally, Mr. Wilson doesn't want to offend his party, because it is upon his party that he depends to pass his legislative program. But in questions involving a great principle he should take a firm stand. Mr. Cleveland tried to please his party, but in the crisis of preserving civil service from the spoilsman, he took his stand for the principle of civil service and broke with his party. In breaking with the place hunters he won a secure place in the estimation of the best people of all parties. The latest plan of the Democratic spoilsman is to take from the classified service, through a rider to the Post Office appropriation bill, 2,400 assistant postmaster-ships. President Wilson made his first mistake in putting his signature to the Sundry Civil bill, having a rider whose effect was to exempt farmers' and labor organizations from prosecution under the Sherman Anti-Trust law. It is not too late, however, for him to take a firm stand, and put his foot down upon this method of attacking the merit system. If he must break with the spoilsman on this issue, the sooner the better.

UNIQUE! The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research has been characterized by the originality of its contributions to humanity. The gift of an additional \$1,000,000 by Mr. John D. Rockefeller in order to study animal diseases, permits the enlargement of the work in a unique field. At the same time a gift of \$50,000 is announced from Mr. J. J. Hill for the study of hog cholera. Animal diseases cost the country millions of dollars a year, and add to the high cost of living. It has been estimated that in the Northwest alone hog cholera killed \$60,000,000 worth of swine during last year. Dr. P. F. Bahnsen, State Veterinarian of Georgia, in an address on December 3, 1912, was quoted as stating that ticks, the insects which carry the disease known as Texas fever, were costing the country \$100,000,000 annually in the loss of cattle. Animal diseases have also endangered the health of human beings, so that the Rockefeller research will be in the interests of disease prevention, both among animals and human beings, and will help to reduce the high cost of living. This latest gift of Mr. Rockefeller suggests the immense amounts that are constantly being given by rich persons in this country for religious, educational and humanitarian purposes. Mr. Warwick J. Price, a statistician, figures that Americans in the year 1913 gave away \$80,000,000, not counting gifts of less than \$5,000 each. At no period in the world's history, and in no other country, has there ever been such liberality for the purposes of common good as this. Americans lead all the world "It is more blessed to give than to receive!"

The Pitiful Land of Mexico

By F. J. SPLITSTONE, Special Representative of LESLIE'S

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the fourth of a notable series of Mexican articles by the managing editor of LESLIE'S, who was sent into the field to observe conditions and make a report which will tell the readers the whole truth about Mexico, as he sees it. The next article will be "Politics the Curse of Mexico."

TO outward appearances here in Mexico City, the war has not had very much effect on business. But surface indications are deceptive, and when one has gone about for a time and made the acquaintance of some of the substantial men of the city, he learns that in spite of the calm, the quiet, the seeming gaiety of this beautiful city it is full of tragedies. Everywhere the story is the same. Trade has fallen off until there are few firms that can meet their expenses, even though expenses have been cut to the last possible cent. Business is bad, factories are running on part time, currency is scarce, the rate of exchange is absurdly high and the pinch of hunger is beginning to be felt by the working classes.

And this is in Mexico City. In the outlying country it is infinitely worse. The greater part of the country is overrun by bandits. They term themselves revolutionists, but as a matter of fact they are under arms, for the most part, for the sake of loot. Only in the North is there any semblance of organization. Even the Zapatistas, who claim to be fighting for a more or less definite economic principle—the division of the land among the poorer classes—have no real organization. Today the Zapatista carries his gun and is a patriot while he robs a village and ravishes its women. To-morrow, his gun is buried in a secret place and he is merely a peon, stolidly going about his work in the fields.

A thousand towns in a dozen states live in mortal fear of the revolutionists. Hundreds of towns have been sacked. Hundreds more will suffer the same fate if the present conditions continue. From almost within sight of Chapultepec Castle come stories of crime that cannot be told in the printed page in all of their details. But you who live in a peaceful and well-ordered city or town can let your imagination run wild and picture all the horrors of which it is capable, and you will still fall far short of the truth. Here in Mexico things are being done in this twentieth century (which we like to call enlightened) that rival the worst deeds of warfare in the dark ages.

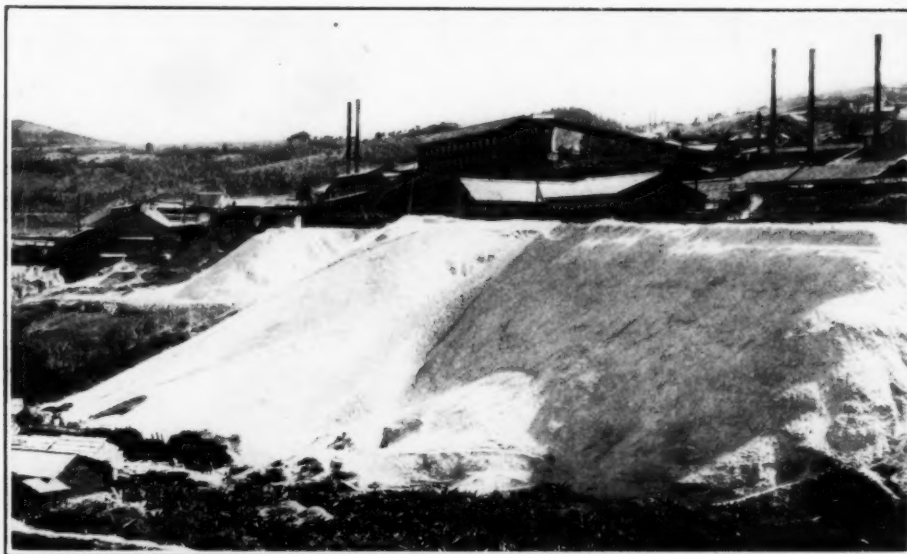
It is no war under the rules of the game, that is being carried on in Mexico. It is sheer barbarity. It is a struggle that consumes the land where it is fought. It is founded upon license to rob, to kill, to outrage. Just one little story to illustrate the personal equation, and then we return to the effect of the war on business. This story is told by one of the best known and most reputable American residents, and it happened under his own eyes.

At a revolutionist camp in Chihuahua, an old peon was in the habit of paying a daily visit to sell milk and vegetables. One morning as he came over the crest of a hill, driving his burro toward camp, a soldier picked up a rifle and with a laugh said, "I wonder if I could hit him?" He fired and the old man fell with a bullet through his abdomen; and he died there on the road and the rebel was not even reproved.

Naturally, with such disregard for life there is absolutely no respect for property. Towns are robbed and burned, ranches destroyed, railroads torn up, bridges burned, telegraph lines cut, horses and cattle driven away—all in the cause of "constitutional government."

The result is that many mines are idle, and in some cases filling with water, when they should be giving work to thousands of men and earning dividends for their owners. Haciendas to the extent of millions of acres are untilled; thousands of car-loads of cotton, sugar and other staples are awaiting shipment, in constant danger of being destroyed by the devastation of war; cattle ranches are being depopulated of their stock because to hold the animals is merely to invite the visits of raiding parties. In short, in at least half of Mexico all normal conditions are overturned and the people are living between life and death. In at least half of the remainder, occasional prowling bandits work more or less destruction to property and endanger life.

The government is not able to materially better these conditions. At present most of its efforts are concentrated on keeping the important railroads open and in defending the northern frontier against the Carrancistas and the followers of the redoubtable Villa. Torreon, Saltillo, Monterey and Tampico must be held at all costs; and when the railroads are patrolled, these towns occupied with forces considered strong enough to defend them, and the more important



A SOURCE OF MILLIONS OF MEXICO'S WEALTH

One of the largest and most productive mines in the Federal district of Mexico. This mine has been able to operate continuously, owing to the protection of Federal troops. Many other large mines have been closed by the war and some of them are filling with water.



IN THE ZAPATISTA COUNTRY

The region infested with these outlaws is broken and mountainous. The stone fences make excellent breast-works for the fighters, but there is never anything more dignified than a skirmish in that part of Mexico.

cities in the less troubled parts of the country garrisoned, there are no soldiers left to round up little bands of brigands scattered through the mountains—bands that dissolve at will only to reform when the opportunity presents itself. It would require probably 200,000 men for this duty alone—and a government that cannot borrow money has no chance to raise and equip such a number of troops.

To the credit of the Federalists it must be said that they show a great deal more respect for property and life than the Revolutionists. The Federal troops take supplies when and where they can find them, but they are paid for in currency or written obligations for payment are given, and if the government ever gets out of its difficulties these obligations will be redeemed. The Federal army shoots most of its prisoners unless they are willing to volunteer for service in the army, but the lives of non-combatants are respected. Assaults on women are punished by death, and foreigners are severely let alone. The government is giving all the protection it can to foreign residents.

Citizens of Mexico are expected to help the government with contributions of horses, cattle, provisions and money. There is considerable talk of forced loans, though it is denied that the government has actually resorted to this measure. But this it has done, on the word of one of its

most respected Generals: lists have been made up of the haciendados of Mexico, Morelos and some other near by states, and requests have been made for contributions of horses. When the request is made, a list of those who have contributed is displayed as a roster of the friends of the government. Naturally a man with a big estate, populated by peons whose loyalty is none too certain, and threatened by rebels, doesn't want his name omitted from the list of those who deserve well of the government, and he gives to the army all the horses that he can spare. Money is undoubtedly raised by similar means.

Property owners universally ask for peace at any cost. If the rebels overrun them they will lose heavily and with no chance of repayment. If the Federals get to them first they will also lose, but with some hope of reimbursement, because the transaction is more regular in form. Naturally the property interests are largely in favor of the present government as offering the only hope of better conditions.

But peace is a long way off, it seems. When a man who has worked all his life in the cotton-field, or on the sugar plantation for 50 cents a day, and has had to keep a wife and family on that sum, finds himself on a horse, with a gun in his hands, and the liberty to take whatever he fancies; with wife and family left behind, with no responsibilities except to play tag with death at excellent odds, what can you expect? It is a life that appeals to savage instincts. It is a life that yields him more than he has ever known before or can ever expect to find again. Naturally he is not going to give up his gun and restore the horse to its former owner if he can help it. If he gets caught he is promptly shot—that is if he can be called a bandit, and every Revolutionist who is not attached to an organized force is a bandit to the Federal troops.

Cold-blooded as this killing of prisoners may seem to the people of the United States, it is looked upon as a necessity by those foreign residents who know the country. The history of Mexico has been a bloody one, even from before the days of the Spanish Conquest. Life is held cheaply here, and the traditions of the country are being followed in the attempts to suppress opposition to the government by the strong hand.

It must not be understood that all the men who are arrayed against the government are bandits. Undoubtedly there are among the leaders some men of high ideals. There are more who are ambitious for power, and who want to get it in the traditional way of their country—by force of arms. But there are many who are out for loot. As to the soldiers, few of them know what they are fighting for. Many of my American acquaintances here who have been among the Revolutionists have told me of talking with private soldiers, and of asking them what they were fighting for. And the answer always runs the same. A shrug of the shoulders and an indifferent "Yo no se" which is Mexican for "I don't know." The fact that prisoners of war frequently enlist on the other side when captured, and fight just as well for their new officers as they did for the old ones, shows that for the most part the common soldiers have little interest in the principle of the thing. The government has frequently enlisted captured Zapatistas in the Federal army and sent them north where they fought against the Constitutionists with as much enthusiasm as their comrades.

Mexicans in general, and American residents in particular, like to blame the continuance of the terrible conditions here on President Woodrow Wilson. They wax eloquent on the subject of what prompt recognition of the Huerta government would have done in the way of pacifying the country. Perhaps they are right. President Huerta has shown wonderful ability to accomplish things in the face of difficulties. Possibly, with funds and the moral support of the United States he could have stamped out the revolution before it attained its present widespread character.

But the Mexicans themselves are really responsible for the conditions that prevail—that is to say the wealthy and influential Mexicans in particular. They do not as a body take any part in the war. For four hundred years the Indian and the peon have done the work of Mexico and the fighting as well. Among the officers of the army are a few men of prominence in civil life who have chosen to serve their country, but most of them are professional soldiers who have been trained in the military college at Chapultepec or risen from the ranks. In their own defense they say that there is no question of patriotism involved in the present struggle; that it is a contest for power between rival politicians and that the best policy is to remain as nearly neutral as possible.

If volunteer officers are rare, volunteer

(Continued on page 375)



FACTORY WORKERS ON HALF TIME IN MEXICO

A cigarette factory in Mexico City which has placed its 5,000 operators on half time because the railroads are so seriously crippled that the raw material cannot be delivered or the product transported to foreign markets.



JOHN R. HUGHES
Commanding Company "A"
of the Texas Rangers.

The Texas Ranger As He Is

By HON. O. B. COLQUITT, Governor of Texas



J. J. SANDERS
Commanding Company "B"
of the Texas Rangers

THE law authorizes the Governor of Texas to organize a Ranger Force for the purpose of protecting the frontier against marauding or thieving parties, and for the suppression of lawlessness and crime throughout the State. Under the law, the Governor may organize four Ranger companies of mounted men. Each company may consist of not to exceed one captain, one first sergeant, and twenty privates.

The captains and quartermaster of the Ranger Force are appointed by the Governor, and may serve until their successors are appointed and qualified. I have made it a rule since I have been Governor of Texas to permit the Ranger captains to select their own men. These men are paid \$40 per month, and are furnished with their equipment and supplies, the Ranger furnishing his own horse, which if killed in action is paid for by the State. The average cost of a Ranger in the service to the State is about \$75 per month. The Ranger captains receive \$100 per month and their expenses. The only requirement which I have demanded of the Ranger captains in selecting their men is that they shall be honest, courageous and sober.

The law places the Ranger Force of the State under the direct command of the Governor, and they operate altogether under his direction, in such manner and in such detachments and in such localities as the Governor may direct. The Governor is authorized to keep his force, or so much thereof as he may deem necessary, in the field as long as in his judgment there may be necessity for such a force.

Men who may volunteer in the Ranger service may do so for a term of two years, subject to disbandment in whole or in part at any time. The Governor can reassemble the force in whole or in part whenever their services may be by him deemed necessary.

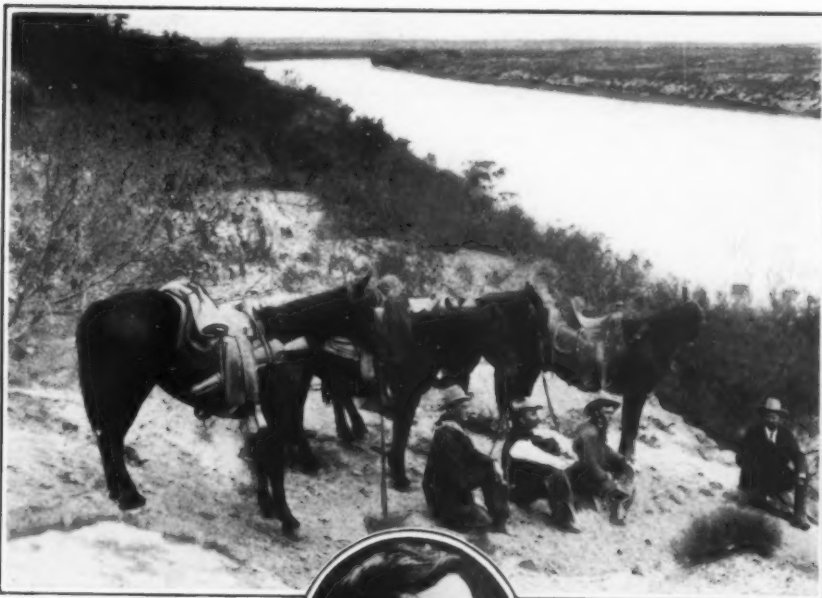
A State Ranger has all the powers of a peace officer, and is required to aid the regular civil authorities in the execution and enforcement of the law. He can make arrests and execute processes in criminal cases anywhere in the State. In order to run down, apprehend, and to take into custody bands of men who have associated themselves together for the purpose of robbery, or the commission of other crimes, a Ranger may summon as many citizens to his assistance as the Ranger may deem necessary.

All regulations for the governing and control of the Rangers are made by the Governor with the assistance of the Adjutant-General.

The organization of a State Ranger Force became necessary after the admission of Texas as a State into the Union, to defend the State's frontier against bands of robbers and marauders from Mexico, and from the Indians. In the earlier days a larger force was employed, and Texas has spent many hundreds of thousands of dollars to defend its frontier. Many of the best people in the State now engaged in banking, merchandising, farming, and some of the best lawyers in Texas, were at one time members of the State Ranger Force.

In times past, the Rangers have been required by the Governor to cross the Rio Grande in pursuit of bandits and marauders. In 1874, when Grant was President, Richard Coke, the first Democrat elected Governor of Texas after Reconstruction, issued his order directing the Captain of his Ranger company (stationed at Laredo at that time) to pursue the bandits and marauders. Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, sent Governor Coke's order to George D. Williams, the Attorney-General, for his attention. Attorney-General Williams communicated with Governor Coke, asking him to be advised of any good reason why he, Governor Coke, should not be prosecuted for violation of certain provisions of the Federal statutes. Governor Coke replied at length, giving the best of reasons, which are applicable to the present situation.

Knowing that Governor Coke was threatened with prosecution in 1874, under Federal statutes, for ordering the Rangers across the Rio Grande, I have twice during the three years I have now been Governor of Texas, endeavored to secure the cooperation of the United States Government in permitting the State Rangers to cross the Rio Grande



TEXAS RANGERS AT THE
RIO GRANDE
Captain J. J. Sanders (on the right)
and Company "B" on the job, at a
place where the river is fordable.
The other men are Privates Grimes,
Anders and Patton.



GOV. O. B. COLQUITT
Who insists upon his constitutional right to protect
the Texas border against
Mexican marauders.

and capture marauders who had taken refuge on the western bank of that river. In my opinion, if I had this cooperation and the permission of the United States Government to do so, many lives could be saved, better protection given to property along the Rio Grande, and marauding would be re-



THE RANGER WHO RECOVERED
VERGARA'S BODY
Capt. J. J. Sanders, who succeeded where
the American Government and the international diplomats failed.

Laredo, which recent events fully justify. Captain Monroe Fox, of Company C, is usually kept in Austin for emergency service anywhere in the State.

The Texas Ranger is a good horseman and can pursue bandits in the thick underbrush along the lower Rio Grande or along the rough and mountainous bluffs anywhere on the Rio Grande, with great success. In emergencies, he cooperates with sheriff's posses, or calls to his assistance as many men as he may need.

Last September, for illustration, a band of twenty

smugglers came across the Rio Grande and were pursued by Sheriff Gardner of Dimmit County and two men of the Ranger Force, together with a number of citizens. One of the sheriff's posse was killed, and another wounded. Three of the Mexicans lost their lives at the hands of the Rangers and the sheriff's posse. I believe sixteen of them were captured, and one escaped.

The Rangers have frequent encounters of this character. They often chase bandits and marauders to the banks of the Rio Grande, where they have to discontinue their pursuit.

As I am dictating this article, I have before me telegraphic reports from Captain Sanders from Laredo, and from Sheriff Gardner of Carrizo Springs (a place near by), telling me of the capture of a bandit who had robbed a store, after a pursuit of fifty miles. And I have another telegram telling me of the kidnapping of a man named Ballard by a band of Mexicans, who escaped into Mexico. Ballard himself escaped by cutting the rope around his neck, as he was being dragged through the waters of the Rio Grande. I am receiving petitions and requests from little towns all along the Rio Grande asking me to send Rangers for the protection of the lives and property of the people.

State Rangers are not subject to the local influences as local officers are, and they are not subject to the inconvenience of moving about in numbers as troops are. Their work is quick and effective. They are not elective officers, and are not dependent upon public favor in any particular locality for their positions. They are responsible to the Governor, and are subject to summary removal by him if they do not perform their full duty.

The conditions along the Rio Grande are at this time, and have been for the last three years, most perplexing. Many of the local officers, as well as the Federal officers, are partisans of one side or the other in this unfortunate Mexican difficulty.

The revolution which has been raging in the Mexican States along the Rio Grande for the last three years, at intervals, has resulted in the devastation to a very large extent of that territory. Most of the peons, as well as those who are not, are without employment or means of support. Thousands of them have come across the Rio Grande into Texas for safety. The immigration officers of the United States have permitted this, and I estimate that there are from twenty-five to thirty thousand Mexican refugees in the smaller towns in the country along the Rio Grande, and in San Antonio and El Paso.

Not long ago the Mayor of San Antonio and the County Judge of Bexar County asked me to appeal to the charitably disposed people of the United States for contributions to aid them in supporting the large refugee Mexican population in that city. County Judge Davis, and others in whose statement I have the utmost confidence, tell me that the Catholic Church alone is caring for 5,000 refugee Mexicans in the city of San Antonio, who are without employment or means of support. Many of them abandoned homes in the Mexican Republic of considerable value.

The Mayor of El Paso estimates that there are 10,000 refugee Mexicans in the city of El Paso. The commanders of Mexican armies, especially the revolutionists, keep their families in El Paso for safety. These are matters that give some idea of the responsibility which I, as Governor of this State, am having to face in giving protection to our good American citizens on the border.

I am gratified at the many hundreds of letters and telegrams I have received from my fellow-citizens in all the States of the Union, endorsing my efforts to uphold the honor and integrity of Texas, and preserve and protect the lives and property of her people.

The Texas Ranger is a tremendous force to this end. As I have already said, he is a capable, sober, courageous man, a good horseman, and a good marksman.



A RANGER CAPTAIN IN SADDLE
Capt. John R. Hughes, who has been in the
Ranger service for twenty-four years.

Going Around the World

By HOMER CROY

EDITOR'S NOTE.—With great pleasure we present to our readers the first of a series of humorous articles by Homer Croy, on a trip around the world. Since the death of the lamented Mark Twain, no American humorist has struck such a popular and unique style as Homer Croy. The first letter on his trip, printed herewith, reveals the peculiar and attractive style of humor which has given Mr. Croy, young man as he is, a nation-wide reputation. For the first time, an American humorist has been commissioned to make a round-the-world journey, and LESLIE'S WEEKLY takes the credit of this exploit in sending Homer Croy, on his tour of peace, good will and good humor.



ALL my life I had heard of Los Angeles and had wanted to go there, so I was tickled recently when things fell out so that I could live for a while in the city whose name no two residents pronounce alike.

The city had struggled along for years, the citizens calling it whatever they liked, when all of a sudden a few weeks ago a great pronouncing wave swept over the city, completely inundating communities and separating families that differed on one of the syllables. Members of families that had stood as one on every question for years, suddenly found themselves using separate reading lamps and going to meals at different hours.

The controversy became so bitter that the public school board employed one of the teachers of Spanish to look up the way the old Spaniards pronounced it and report. They liked her version of it so well that the board has ordered one hundred photographs installed in the public schools of Los Angeles pronouncing it: *Loce Ahn-hel-ess*.

The *Los* is not pronounced "Loss;" there is a "c" in it—"Loce." In Spanish, when the "g" is followed by a vowel, it is pronounced like an "h," so the middle syllable is pronounced as though it might be a place with two *ll*'s, while the last syllable is given a double *ss* sound—according to the school board.

But *The Times* has an entirely different way of twisting the tongue. Every morning on the editorial page it has a key for pronouncing it: *Loce Ahn-hel-ais*.

The Times has another technique for the last syllable. So it goes—no two people in the city agreeing as to how the name should be handled. But the people in Los Angeles don't care—so long as you are talking about Los Angeles and not about San Francisco.

If you want to get in strong with the Los Angeles people all you have to do is to tell them what a disappointment San Francisco was to you. They don't have any use for San Francisco; they are sorry that they have to use the same ocean. Los Angeles people don't knock the city that is to have the Exposition, but if a traveler says that he likes San Francisco best, a hush falls and slowly they pick up the papers they have thrown aside and become absorbed in the foreign news.

San Francisco is proud of its climate, while Los Angeles won't even admit that San Francisco has any climate. To hear a Los Angeles native talk you would think that San Francisco had to go for months at a time without any climate and that Los Angeles just gave them use of it on Thursday afternoons.

The principal diversion of Los Angeles people is eating in cafeterias. I didn't know anything about cafeterias until I got to Los Angeles and acted as my own waiter and messenger boy. You walk down the aisle to where there is a stack of trays, take one and then pick up a napkin. In this are rolled a knife, a fork and a couple of spoons. You fall into line, sliding your tray along the railing and picking out the things that you yearn for most.

They have the prettiest girls behind the dishes! The managers seem to have searched everywhere to get the prettiest they could find, but I don't see where they come out ahead on it. I was always clear past the dishes, away down at the end of the line, before I would notice what was on the counter. But that is my favorite way of going hungry.

Even when they have boys and you look along the dishes carefully, you always discover when you get down at the end of the line that there is something that you want back at the beginning and that there are a dozen people between you and the dish.

You get a plate of soup here, run over to Hollywood for asparagus, then trot back to town for a plate of prunes. By the time your tray is filled you are weary and travel-stained. You try to hurry on, but there is always a thick, heavy-set man in front of you who is trying to buy them out. After the thick, heavy-set man has laid in his summer stock, you slide your tray along till you come to a girl sitting behind a pile of chips. She keeps staring at your tray till you begin to wonder where she was raised, when she hands you a slip of what you owe. This is to be paid as you go out. It always ends in odd cents—never in five or ten. A person always thinks that he is getting off more cheaply when it ends in 9.

Placing the tray on your fifth rib, you stagger down the aisle hunting a table. But the tables are always full.

You keep on walking and walking, passing table after table until at last you spy a vacant place. You make for it, but just as you get there a school teacher sits down in it and heaves a profound sigh. You feel like heaving something, too, but your good breeding makes you keep it on your fifth rib.

You can tell a native of Los Angeles by his prominent fifth rib, either on the left or right side, depending on whether he's right or left handed. It has the prominent lines of a pantry shelf, and the third button of a person's coat who has lived for more than three weeks the first station this side of San Pedro hangs on limply with a worried expression around its eyes, as if it could not much longer stand the strain.

You pay at the door coming out and on every pay counter is a bowl of chewing gum—one cent each—each package with the darlinest frizzled ends. If you go by without taking one, it shows that you have not been there long, that's all. When you meet a person on the street in Los Angeles you don't have to ask him if he has been to lunch; all you have to do is to watch if he's using a soluble toothpick. When you are around Los Angeles you begin to understand why so many people in the chewing gum business own country homes; when California cafeterias go out of fashion, the chewing gum makers will have to do without water on their top floors and go to mowing their own yards.

The cafeteria followers all belong to the same lodge; you can see their pin on their lapels—a spot of soup and a bean joint. The cafeteria hailing sign consists of putting the elbows against the hips and holding out the hands, palms up, as if just relieved of a tray. The capital of California is Cafeteria, and the coat of arms is a string bean rampant and a cake of chewing gum couchant, having for a background the silhouette of a tray, lightly worked into a napkin flowered with prunes. It delights a New Yorker's heart when he gets into a Los Angeles taxicab, for he quickly notes that there isn't any meter on the cab. He thinks: "Now is the time I'll have some money left when I get there," and nestles back against the cushions, happy and content. It's such a pleasure to ride in a machine that hasn't a worrying finger that jumps higher and higher every time the wheels go around.

Just as you are wishing that she lived a couple of miles farther out, the driver brings up before her number and helps you out. In a light, care-free way you ask him how much it is, plainly showing by your jovial manner that you're going to remember him.

The chauffeur pulls out his watch and points his finger around the face several times, all the time moving his lips in the intricacies of a calculation. Then the driver counts off on his thumb with his fingers and says, "Seven dollars, sir"—a third more than the New York rate would be. The smile slides off your face and you wish that your girl wasn't along so that you could say what is stirring in your heart for utterance about the low order of intellect that is driving the taxi. A fellow can't help wishing that he was back in New York where they have a machine to watch the chauffeur, and where the driver is a kind, considerate gentleman forced by circumstances to get out and earn a living by driving a vehicle that is for public hire.

When a fellow gets upstairs, he isn't in a very good mood for his folding bed—for that is the kind they have out there. The city is overrun with them. A person isn't received in good society unless he can refer in an off-hand manner to his folding bed. New York apartments are much smaller, but in the East the disappearing bed craze hasn't yet fastened its talons on the old four-poster and dropped it into the ash barrel of oblivion. In New York the bed has an Indian rug thrown over it during the day, so that it looks like a lounge, but at night the ornamental blanket is peeled back—and there is the bed beckoning with outstretched arms!

But in Los Angeles the bed is secreted in the wall during

the daytime and at night a knob on the wall is pulled and lo! there is the bed in the room.

In Los Angeles they have two kinds of beds that spend their day in the wall, coming out only at night when the blinds are drawn. During the day all that you can see of one kind is a glass knob, but when bed-time comes, if you will give the glass knob a pull the whole wall, mirror and all, will turn around, and there is a fully developed bed at your service.

For the other kind of bed there isn't any glass knob and mirror; the other kind looks as though it was a drawer in the wall, but if you will take hold of the two handles and give it a pull, a bundle will come rolling out. Let this down and you have a place to spend the night.

A Los Angeles apartment consists of a room and a telephone number. You wonder how a person can carry on all the duties of housekeeping in one room; but when you give one of the glass knobs a pull, a folding bath-tub comes out of the wall, and when you take hold of another knob there is a gas stove all tucked away in the plastering. A few tugs at glass knobs and the table is set; another tug and the dishes are out of sight; another tug and a Japanese boy comes and washes them.

The Los Angeles apartments are so small that when the bed is let down it's hard to keep from brushing the pictures off the wall; and when a relative from the country comes with a telescope, one of the children has to spend the evening with a friend.

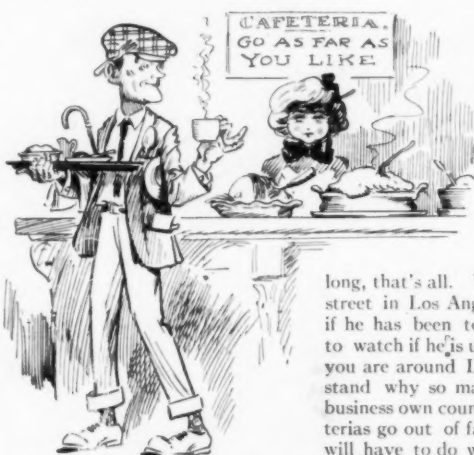
But Los Angeles people don't mind it; they'd rather have an apartment where the bed scratched two walls and have their climate than a ranch in Texas, where after opening the gate you have to lay in a fresh supply of gasoline to get to the front porch, and where climate is a subject to be shunned. To hear Los Angeles citizens talking you get the idea that climate is an exclusive product with them. Before you get through shaking hands with them and talking about the road you came in over, they will explain that their city has the most carefully assorted climate in the world and that the kind used by San Francisco is only a base imitation with no chances whatever to pass the Pure Food and Drug Act. In a few minutes a stranger begins to feel like apologizing for the kind of climate that he has been using and asks how much the first payment is and if orange trees really bear the third year.

Before going to Los Angeles I had always dreamed about sitting on the front porch, helping myself to the oranges in the yard and throwing the peels into the hollyhocks, but when I got there I found that they keep all the orange trees outside the city limits. I had dreamed that I would slip out to one of the groves and pick up a few bushels, which the kind-hearted owner would give to me with a merry wave of the hand, but this dream was blighted when I found that after oranges fall on the ground they aren't any good. After they have lain for a while they become bitter and poisonous. In fact, the blight seemed to have got about all my orange dreams.

Another dream of mine about oranges was that I would go out into the country to an orange grove and sit around among the leafy trees, eating and eating until I would shudder at sight of an orange, but this dream had fungus on it, too. One day I did go out into the country and found the orange orchard just as I had planned, but things did not come out the way I had dreamed. There were oranges everywhere and I began putting them all in one place. I began to make up for all the years that I had lost in eating oranges. I was trying to crowd several years into a few minutes and one stomach. Pretty soon I began to feel just a bit queer, but I kept on making up for lost years.

I started to lean back in contentment, just as I had dreamed, but a vague uneasiness stole over me down where I was keeping time. It began to clamor for more and more attention. I took it into my arms and tried to soothe it, but I could not bring it a crumb of comfort. It did not care for crumbs. It seemed more anxious for water, but even this did not bring it happiness. All afternoon I stayed with it in its misery, thinking how many good times I had had when I was a boy and had only a nickel to spend on fruit.

At last peace and quiet stole over where I had put the oranges, and I went back to town, telling myself that there are some drawbacks to California that the natives don't talk about.



I was always clear past the dishes before I would notice what was on the counter—but that is my favorite way of going hungry.



A Los Angeles apartment consists of a room and a telephone number.

People Talked About



YOUNG SEATTLE DRAMATIST WINS FAME

Miss Rachael Marshall, a grandniece of Chief Justice Marshall, has had two successful plays produced on the Pacific Coast within a year. "The Traffic" is an arraignment of the social evil, and "The Crime of the Law" is a plea for prison reform.



RICHEST FAMILY IN MEXICO IN DEEP TROUBLE

Luis Terrazas, Jr., and his family on the porch of their Chihuahua home. He is held for ransom by General Villa, who has already confiscated the vast estates of the family, which has remained loyal to the Huerta government.



BRILLIANT SCHOLAR WORKS FOR WOMEN

Dr. Cora Sutton Castle, of San Francisco, who has concluded several years of research work at Columbia University, New York. Her latest book, "A Statistical Study of Eminent Women," is the most thorough work on the subject that has ever been written.



A BORN SCULPTOR, AGE NINE
Ronald Darragh, of Shenandoah, Iowa, does quick and remarkable modeling in clay with no tools except a pocket-knife and a tooth-pick. The buffalo in the picture was made in a little over an hour.



THANKED BY 6,000 GIRLS
Mr. Otto Kahn, a wealthy banker and patron of art and music, gave 2,000 opera tickets to boys and girls in the high schools of New York City. He recently received a great ovation from the 6,000 girls of the Washington Irving High School.



TALENTED WESTERN WOMAN HONORED

Mrs. Josie Frazee Cappleman, of Little Rock, Ark., has been chosen chaperon of the Sponsor and Maids of Honor for the Trans-Mississippi Department of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans at the Jacksonville, Fla., reunion. She was a personal friend of Mrs. Jefferson Davis and is a poet of ability.



FIGHTING FOR A POST OFFICE

Miss Mattie R. Tyler, a granddaughter of former President Tyler, has been postmistress at Courtland, Va., for seventeen years. Being removed from office, she made a personal appeal to President Wilson, who promised to investigate the reasons why she was replaced.



SHE STOPPED A CHICKEN FIGHT

Mrs. L. T. Weatherbee, of Savannah, Ga., is secretary of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. She recently heard that a cock fight was to be held on the grounds of the famous Chatham Artillery. She went at once to the scene and held up the fight until the police could be summoned. A good example for others.

The Old Fan Says:

By ED A. GOEWEY. Illustrated by "ZIM"

TO borrow an expression from the race track and apply it to baseball, the teams are "off in a bunch" for the great 1914 campaign, and the impatiently awaited cry of "play ball" has echoed and re-echoed from end to end of the land of Uncle Sam. The getaway was all that the fans anticipated during the off season months of marking time, but from now until October's breezes begin to scatter the leaves, the notes of the tantalizing Tango will be forgotten by millions of loyal rooters as they listen to the more convincing music furnished by the good, old hickory war clubs landing full upon the horsehides, the swish of the pellets through the air and the resounding whacks of the balls as they zip into the fielders' mits. It is going to be the greatest season in the history of the game, for not only will the two established leagues perform in a sensational manner to offset the cockiness of the fledgling Federals, but most of the minor organizations have been strengthened to an extent that gives promise of a very high-class article of baseball in practically every large city in the country.

But while we are waiting for the American ball tossers to swing into their regular strides and perform a few tricks that will give a line on what we may expect from one and all of them in the big pennant races but just beginning, let us take a glance at what is being done in other countries and in other climes to boost the stock of our most cherished pastime. In Cuba and the Philippines, where the game has been firmly established, matters are progressing with much the same hustle and enthusiasm shown here, and it is anticipated that the end of the present year will see baseball accepted in both of these countries as the national sport and established on a successful financial basis. In Japan and China, also, it is expected that baseball will gain steadily in favor throughout the present season, and the scouts, who already have secured several clever players for teams in this country from the Havana nines, hope to obtain other exceptional performers from all of the four countries mentioned, to be used here in 1915.

And now I must say a few words concerning France, the country where the wisecracks of the baseball world believe our favorite game will be received with an enthusiasm that will, ere long, make it almost as popular there as it is here. The Frenchman is one of the greatest sportsmen in the world, and when he goes in for any form of athletics, he rushes at it with an *esprit* and a fervor that are positively startling. He is all enthusiasm and daring, and will take bodily risks that would cause an American to pause and think over. When baseball is finally established as one of the great sports of France, I believe the most sensational and daring base running in the history of the game will be done by Frenchmen. Only a few years ago boxing was practically unknown in France, but once introduced there, it quickly supplanted wrestling and kindred contests, and today is in favor throughout that country, its ring favorites being hailed as real heroes.

And now that baseball has "caught on" with our French cousins, there is not the slightest doubt that they soon will give it a place of marked favor on their athletic program. At a recent game at Vesinet, between teams representing that place and Dieppe, there were present nearly 5,000 French fans in addition to many Americans. The enthusiasm was so marked that it was noted in the press of France, and already preparations are under way to establish outfits in many other important cities. The French players wore uniforms similar to the running clothes of American track athletes, but when they begin to learn how to slide and block base stealers and runners, they will see the necessity of discarding their showy "rigs" for the more sensible ones used here, which are liberally padded and serve to protect the players. With half a dozen foreign countries booming baseball, international contests, long the dream of the American fans, are sure to become facts in the near future. As these will have to be played after the close of the regular seasons here, we shall soon have baseball games to interest us all the year round and the winters will cease to be long, lonesome periods of waiting.

Cup Defender Launchings Soon

Work on the three American cup defenders now building has reached a point where the managers of the yachts are able to tell just about the dates when they will be launched. The Herreshoff yacht, the *Resolute*, which will be the New York Yacht Club's entry, is farther advanced than the others and is likely to be put in the water before the end of the month. The craft being built at

Lawley's for Alex S. Cochran also is growing very rapidly, and the week of May 5 should see her overboard, and the *Defiance*, building for the Tri-City syndicate at Bath, is scheduled to be launched one week later. As soon as these yachts are put overboard the riggers will begin their work. The stepping of the masts and the setting up of the standing rigging will require about ten days and then

receiving as much or more than the most famous diamond heroes of a few years ago." "Tris" Speaker's rise in a few seasons from the minors to the highest salaried star in the game is without parallel in baseball or any other sport. He made good from the time he went to Boston, each season being up among the leading sluggers; and it was his bat that had much to do with the Giants' loss of a

world's championship pennant. Last season he finished fourth among the American League batsmen with a percentage of 366. He took part in 141 games, made 94 runs, had in 190 hits for a total of 278 bases and stole 46 times. In 520 times at bat he struck out but 24 times. Speaker's salary with the Bostons will be \$18,000 a season for the next two years. Other players drawing down fancy stipends annually are: Mathewson, \$15,000; Cobb, \$12,500; Tinker, \$12,000; Evers, \$10,000; Wagner, \$10,000 and Walter Johnson, \$7,500. And don't overlook the fact that John J. McGraw, the peppery little leader of the Giants, drew a salary of \$30,000 in 1913, and he will get the same amount annually until the end of 1917 in accordance with the terms of his present contract. McGraw gets no percentage from the New York Club's profits, but he did add \$3,500 to his salary last year, the tidy sum being his share of the world's series battles and some exhibition contests.

A ball player receiving from \$1,500 to \$1,800 in the old days was considered fortunate by most of his fellows. The

actual annual salaries of the former kings of the diamond were: John Ward, \$4,000; Amos Rusie, \$3,200; George Van Haltren, \$2,200; "Buck" Ewing, \$2,400; Tim Keefe, \$2,400; "Rube" Waddell, \$2,000 and Dan Brouthers, \$1,900. Recently when the Federal League was bidding for the game's best talent, Ty Cobb was offered a three-year contract calling for \$45,000 to desert organized baseball, and Mathewson was promised \$65,000 if he

would pitch for and manage the Brooklyn "outlaw" team for three seasons. Speaker, also, was offered a large salary for three years, supposed to be about \$20,000 annually. A hardy youngster who can become a baseball star nowadays and hold his own for ten years, can accumulate a sufficient bank account to make him more than comfortable for the remainder of his life. Is it any wonder that college graduates are turning to the national pastime as a means of livelihood?

The Chinese Ty Cobb

The Chinese baseball team from Hawaii, which arrived in San Francisco recently, owes its escape from spending some time in the Angel Island detention station to the prowess of En Suey, an outfielder. When the team reached the western shores the immigration officials were deaf to protests that the players were native-born American citizens, that eight were voters and six members of the Hawaiian National Guard. "We are sorry," said the officials, "but these men are Mongolians and must undergo the usual examination." Some friend of the ball tossers had a happy thought and advanced the information that En Suey was known in the Hawaiian baseball world as "Ty Cobb, the second." Newspaper clippings proving this to be the truth, the officials relented and the team was permitted to come ashore. The Chinese nine will tour this country and then go to Cuba to play the well-organized teams there.

Want Women Barred From Olympiads

The American Olympic committee appointed to represent this country at the Olympic Congress in Paris in June, has decided to make a determined stand against permitting women to compete in the Berlin Olympiad in 1916 and all future similar athletic contests. It was during the meeting of the International Olympic Committee at Budapest in 1911, which was held under the patronage of his Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, that it was decided to hold the next Congress in Paris this summer. This was done to take advantage of the celebration in the French capital of the twentieth anniversary of the revival of the Olympic games, which were proclaimed in Paris in June, 1894. The object of the international gathering is to draw up a permanent program in response to the feeling expressed in most countries that all Olympiads should be governed by a uniform code of rules and regulations. Other questions which will be settled are: What should be the minimum age for competitors, ought a competitor who has represented a nation in one Olympiad be allowed to represent another country in future Olympic contests, how many entries should be accepted from each nation for each event and how long before the games should the entries close?



SOME CELESTIAL BALL TOSSERS

The team from the University of Hawaii, composed entirely of Chinese or Chinese-Kanakas and all of them American citizens, now touring this country and playing college and athletic club outfits.

the yachts will be ready for their trials. The Herreshoff and Cochran yachts are built on what is known as the longitudinal construction plan. These longitudinal frames consist of angles and T-bars, to which the plating is riveted. This construction method was used first in the *Constitution* in 1901. These yachts have steel frames and are plated with manganese bronze. The *Defiance* is built with steel frames and wooden planking, and it is understood that the challenger, the *Shamrock IV*, also is of composite construction, steel and wood. While the Lipton boat is making her long voyage across the Atlantic, the three defenders will be racing as often as possible and getting in fine shape for the international event. This, of course, will give the American craft some advantage—sufficient, at least, to overcome anything the challenger may have gained by being launched earlier than anticipated.

When Waddell Painted Signs

The news that George Edward ("Rube") Waddell, one of the greatest pitchers of all time, as well as one of the most eccentric, died lately in Texas, caused a feeling of sadness among the veteran fans who remember his splendid deeds on the mound. The early career of "Rube" is of particular interest in view of his recent warning to boys and young men, whom he advised to "let the booze strictly alone"; and ascribing his own downfall as a diamond hero to alcohol. Waddell was raised on a farm not far from Pittsburg, and at the age of eighteen was noted in his neighborhood as a promising amateur ball player and one with an "iron constitution." He finally was persuaded to pitch for the Evans City, Pa., team and so great was his speed that clubs facing him actually were at his mercy. His success tickled the big boy, and an hour or so before the games he would take a bucket of white paint and a big



They're off!

brush, and on the sidewalks and fences throughout the town, would write such signs as: "Come and see 'Rube' fan 'em out. He'll fan 'em for you sure." When Waddell joined the majors later and began to strike out the best players of the day with the greatest ease, he became the idol of the fans, and his eccentricities were either overlooked or laughed at. 'Twas then that "Rube" began painting towns red instead of white, and the end was the total physical wreck of one of the national game's most splendid athletes.

Startling Salaries for Ball Players

As one manager expressed it recently: "The sky's the limit in baseball salaries at the present time as far as the stars are concerned, and even the every-day players are



Charlie Dooin's sad plight.



Still plenty of work ahead.

In the Spotlight

Photographs Copyrighted
by Moffett Studio



Mme. Juliet Dika, who is reentering vaudeville after a successful tour in "The Honeymoon Express."

Miss Mollie King, who is one of the attractive features of "The Passing Show of 1913."



Miss Kysah Markham, who is now playing in "The Whirl of the World."



Martin and Natalie Ferrari, whose exhibition of the latest dances make them universal favorites.



Miss Dorothy Webb, who is now playing with "The Doll Girl."

Another Alaskan Prosecution Fails

By CHARLES TALLMADGE CONOVER

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The writer of this article is a responsible business man and has no interests in Alaska or elsewhere even remotely affected by the theory of conservation as practised.

GOVERNMENT by suspicion appears to be drawing to an end, and all loyal citizens, whether Republicans or not, will call the administration blessed that ends it, even though it be a Democratic administration, as seems likely.

We have been having a pest of "pensioned informers" as had Rome in the days of Vespasian. It will be recalled that when Vespasian came to the throne he announced that "every citizen, provided he spoke of his own grievances, should have free access to his person, but declared war against the vile race of pensioned informers which had multiplied so exceedingly during the previous reign." That this affliction has not been peculiar to any particular age is evidenced by the utterance of Edmund Burke seventeen centuries later referring to the same pest: "Under such a system of espionage, the honor and liberty of the best men is at the mercy of the basest of mankind."

The last body-blow in this country, one of a series, was administered in Seattle a few days ago in the case of the United States versus Charles F. Munday. Mr. Munday had been a citizen of Seattle for thirty-two years, and a leading member of the bar. He had lived a life of uprightness and honor. His fellow-members of the bar unite in saying that if at any time during that thirty-two years three men had been discussed as men who always observed the ethics of their profession and held the unqualified respect of the bar, Mr. Munday would inevitably have been one.

Seventeen years ago Mr. Munday and several friends, lawyers, doctors and merchants, formed the Alaska Development Company to develop an Alaskan oil field. During their operations they discovered extensive coal deposits. There was then no law under which coal could be taken, but they staked the claims and explored the fields with the expectation that when proper laws were passed those in possession would be given prior rights of purchase. Three years later the coal land laws were extended over Alaska, but entry could not be made until a government survey had been had. Every effort was made to have the surveys extended, but without avail.

In 1904 the present coal land act was passed, permitting the location of unsurveyed lands, but limiting the ownership by one company to 640 acres. The company then abandoned the coal end of the enterprise. A meeting was called and the stockholders were notified of the decision of the company, and that if they wanted the claims they

could locate them, which many of them did. The company continued the oil enterprise, and has spent upwards of \$300,000 in development. There is a refinery on the property which is producing. Mr. Munday had also visited London and enlisted capital to the extent of \$5,000,000 for the development of the coal deposits, but this went with the forced abandonment of the enterprise by the company, and with it went the chief hope for the early development of Alaska—cheap fuel. Came, however, a swarm of pensioned informers, and ultimately on the ground that the new locations were dummy locations, made for the company, and not for the individual locators, Mr. Munday, the secretary of the company, and its moving spirit, was indicted for alleged fraud by the United States grand jury in another division of the judicial district than the one in which he resided, a proceeding, by the way, now absolutely prohibited by the law.

After three and a half years of delay, the case has just been brought to trial and Mr. Munday was acquitted on the first ballot by a jury of his peers—after three and a half years of such torture as only an innocent and high-minded man could suffer under such circumstances. In the trial, which lasted several weeks and was based solely on suspicion, every resource was resorted to that a thirst for conviction could suggest, and this might possibly have been accomplished in any community other than one where the defendant's life had been an open book for thirty-two years. Even a government witness, Udo Hesse, a civil engineer, testified that the government prosecutors had attempted to influence his testimony to secure conviction.

The locators, all business and professional men of high standing, were stigmatized as perjurers when they took the claims, and perjurers when they testified that any meeting of the company had been held withdrawing from the enterprise, this all without evidence other than suspicion. Special Agents were heard in the corridor of the courthouse to say that they did not expect to secure a conviction, "but, by —, those men would never get those coal claims"—rather an extraordinary statement to issue from representatives of a beneficent government that had accepted \$58,000 in payment for the lands upon which over \$50,000 more had been expended in development on the strength of the acceptance. Until long after the acceptance of this payment by the government, the Department of the Interior had consistently ruled that it was only necessary to secure a patent to uncover the coal and demonstrate its value. Subsequently, after the famous case of the Cunningham claims arose, it ruled that a producing mine must be opened up previous to granting patent, in-

centially, of course, debarring poor men from participating in the rewards pertaining to prospecting and discovery.

Mr. Munday's acquittal was celebrated by a notable banquet at the leading social club of Seattle, given by about one hundred leading citizens of Seattle, venerable jurists, fellow members of the bar, presidents of the commercial organizations and business men generally, to rejoice not only over the complete vindication of a valued citizen, but also that another blow had been dealt to government by suspicion. Mr. Munday's accumulations of a lifetime are gone, but he has one treasure that money could not buy, a big filing case overflowing with congratulatory telegrams and letters from Washington on the east to California on the west, many from people he does not know, some from people he never heard of. One from a firm of Alaskan attorneys is worth printing as confirming the belief in the far-reaching effect of the verdict. It is from Thompson & Thompson of Katalla, and reads:

While not personally acquainted with you, we believe you will be pleased to know the satisfaction of the people here on the result of the prosecution just concluded of yourself and Mr. Shiel by the Government. We express the sentiment of Alaskans when we say we take the decision as a vindication of the efforts of the pioneers of the Territory to develop its resources and we hope the result of this and the Chicago trial will be the abandonment of a policy of persecution by the Government against all those who are honestly trying to do some constructive work in Alaska.

Let us all so hope and pray; and also hope and pray that the country's manhood may soon fully reassert itself, not only in dealing with poor persecuted Alaska but also with the public domain wherever it is and with national problems whatever they may be.

The pathetic fate of ex-Senator Mitchell of Oregon, brought to his grave by a conviction for a similar alleged crime, and vindicated after his death, is fresh in our minds. Within the past few weeks John L. Howard, a leading business man of San Francisco, died on the day of his complete vindication from a government charge and before he learned the result. Not a particle of evidence was produced against him and it consequently goes without saying that none could have been produced before the grand jury that indicted him. Undoubtedly the most poignant anxiety Mr. Munday experienced during his years of martyrdom was the fear that perchance his vindication, too, might come too late. Shall such things continue, or shall we, like Vespasian eighteen centuries ago, declare "Out upon the vile race of pensioned informers"?

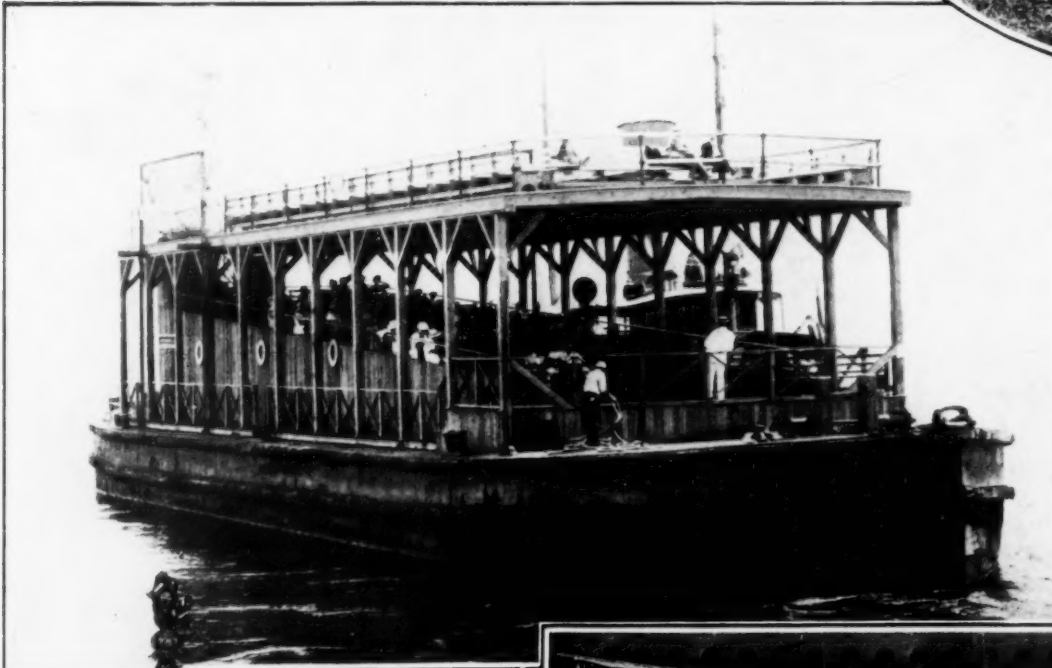
Pictorial Digest of



THERE IS NO FINER IN THE WORLD
A member of the Royal North West Mounted Police ready to start on patrol duty in the province of Alberta. These picturesque guardians of the peace are famous all over the world for their efficiency. They seldom fail to get the man they go after.



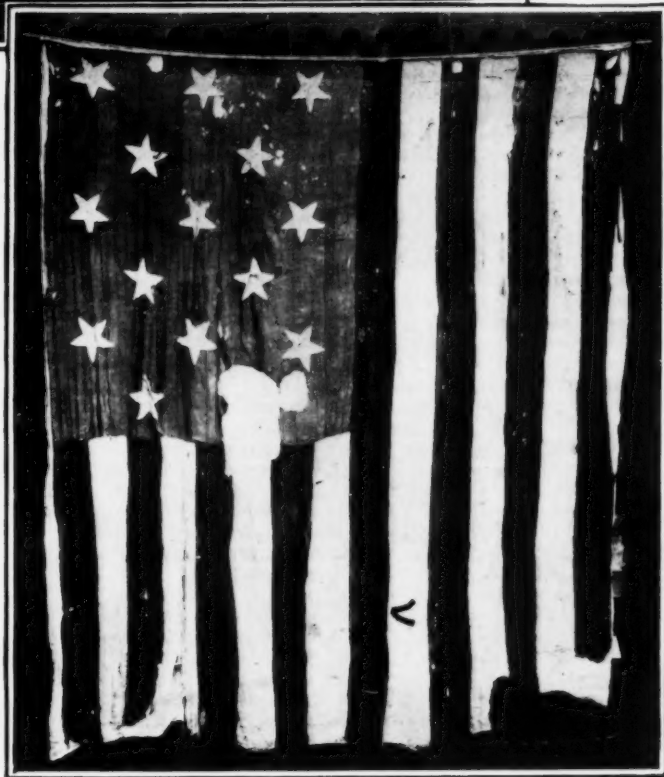
FARMER "JIM" HILL
Mr. James J. Hill, "the Empire Builder of the Northwest," discussing the merits of imported cattle with a group of farmers. Improved agriculture has been one of the interests nearest to him and he has just given \$50,000 to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, to encourage the study of hog cholera.



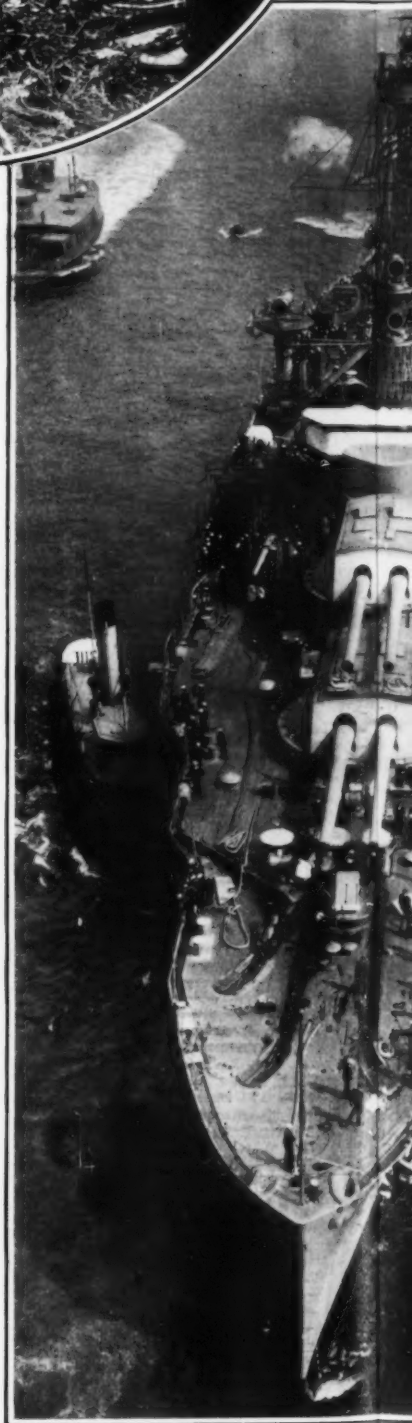
A "RUBBER-NECK" BOAT FOR PANAMA
A barge remodeled as a sight-seeing boat for the Panama Canal. It is 154 feet long and can carry 276 passengers.



A \$28,000 SALT CELLAR
It dates from 1508, which gives it its value. It is 12 1/2 inches high and weighs 30 ounces, and was recently sold in London for this record price.

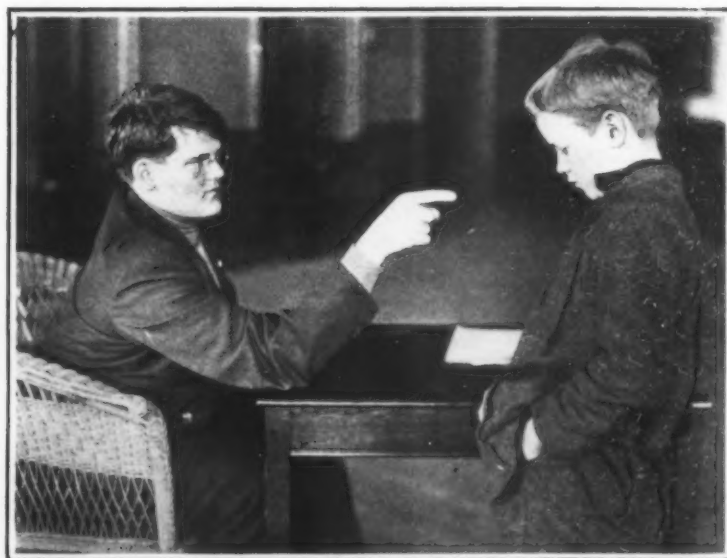


THE ORIGINAL "STAR SPANGLED BANNER"
This flag, now in the National Museum at Washington, is the one which Francis Scott Key saw "O'er the ramparts we watched so gallantly streaming" in the dawn of September 14, 1814, and which inspired our National Hymn. The flag was presented to the National Museum two years ago by Mr. Eben Apperson.



LOOKING DOWN ON A BATTLESHIP
Remarkable photograph of the dreadnought USS Texas, now in the American Navy, but the Oklahoma will pass it when completed and

of the World's News

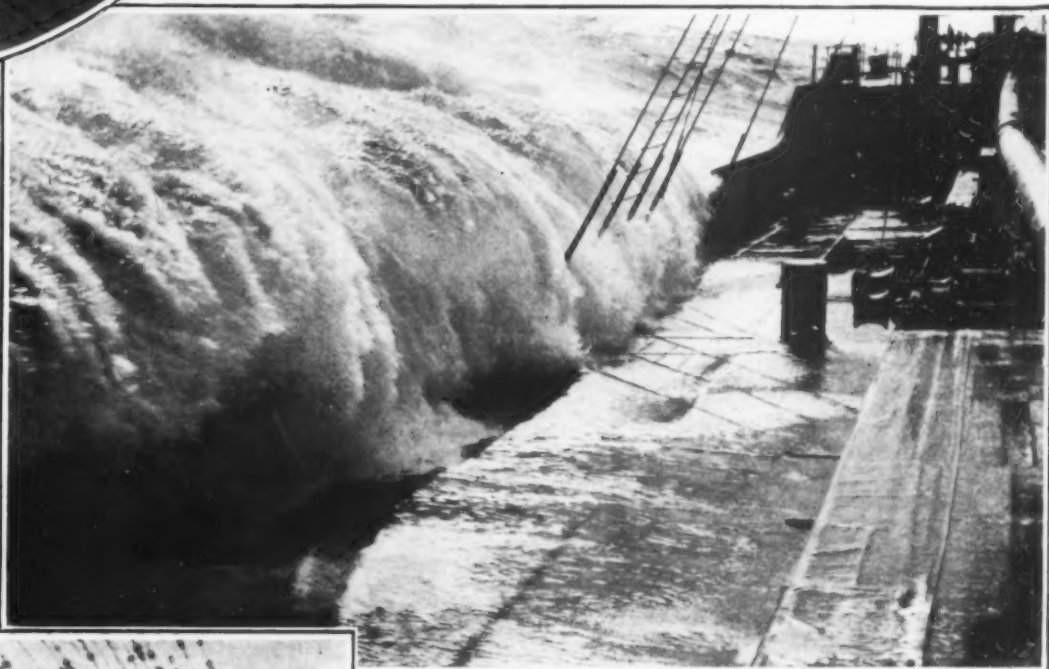


CINCINNATI SCHOOLBOYS HOLD REAL COURT
The "judge" and a "criminal" in the Carthage public school, Cincinnati, where a schoolboy court has supreme authority over all offenses committed outside of the school-room.



MAKING TANGO MUSIC

The dancers are engaged for the purpose of testing new music intended for dance use. If the composition is not correct as to time after being tested by this couple, the composition is changed on the spot.



WONDERFUL PHOTOGRAPH OF A WAVE

This wave boarded the tank steamer *Horley* when it was four days out of Port Arthur, Texas, bound for Rio Janeiro.



TELEPHONE TROUBLES IN THE TROPICS
Curious photograph taken in Ponce, Porto Rico, showing the telephone wires covered with air plants. The humidity of the atmosphere is so great that the plants continue to grow until they are detached by the linemen.



\$10,000 SADDLE

It was recently made at Sweetwater, Texas, for Joe C. Miller, one of the owners of the 101 Ranch at Bliss, Okla. It is studded with diamonds, rubies and other gems.

DOWN ON A BIG-GUN FIGHTER
The dreadnought *Texas* during its recent visit represents the most powerful dreadnought, but the *Oklahoma* and a sister ship will sur-complete and commissioned.

Romances of Modern Business

THE American romance is in the large office-buildings and the marts of trade; it is the romance of great achievements in commerce, in industrial leadership. And it is a wonderful romance! The child of the world's nations is leading them!—ARNOLD BENNETT.

A Hobby that Circled the World

CURIOSITY, according to the infallible Mr. Webster, is: *inquisitiveness; a disposition to inquire into anything, especially something new or strange, often implying meddlesomeness.*

There is another definition of the word which should have been specified in the immortal work of Mr. Webster—the irrepressible emotions of a boy desirous of learning something that appears to him as secretive or mysterious. It was this species of curiosity that affected the *persona principalis* of this story and inspired an interesting life-work.

Rochester, New York, is not one of those cities designated by O. Henry as the hives of American romance; but that the metropolis of upper New York State contributed its quota of romance is conclusively shown in this account.

In Rochester, some years ago, as in most every other place, there were mothers who took their little boys to have their pictures taken; and also in Rochester were boys who saw in the camera and dark-room much mystery and illusion. One such boy was particularly insistent on knowing all about the camera and the mysteries of the dark-chamber. His curiosity would know no relief until the photographer had explained some of their secrets.

This boy's name was George Eastman.

As time passed the youth's interest in picture-taking and negative development was heightened. The more he saw of the workings of the camera the more fascinated he became. Curiosity impelled him into other channels of research. Within a few years he had become skilled as a photographer in an amateur way.

The impedimenta then essential to the production of photographs appalled the young man. Being of an investigative turn of mind he sought a means of relief from the burden of the wet-plate process then in vogue. What is known as the dry-plate had been invented, but was not in general use. Young Eastman decided to manufacture the sensitive medium. This did much to simplify photography.

Though progress had been made, the young man felt that he had his most important contribution to photography yet to make. The idea was evolved of a flexible support that could be rolled upon a spool and take the place of the glass support, and in 1884 the rollable film, with a roll-holder, was offered for sale. Still young Eastman was not satisfied. He felt that the handicaps in the way of amateur success were too numerous. Finally, in 1888, the camera designed exclusively for use with film was made. And the Kodak was given to the world.

Even at this late date, the amateur photographer practically did not exist. The creation of a market for the Eastman products was a problem. Something more than invention was necessary to make the new idea a success. Here was an article that would bring pleasure to thousands of people and have a universal appeal! But how was the young inventor to tell the world of his Kodak?

Let us pause at this point of the story, step from the year 1888 and see what has come to pass in these twenty-six years. The Eastman Kodak Company today is one of the most significant industrial organizations of the world, with a well-nigh perfect world-wide distribution.

This is one of a series of articles that is being published to show how periodical advertising is serving the public.

The alert reader will wonder at this impressive development. How, in a little over a quarter of a century, did an obscure young inventor create a world-wide industry? A second thought will suggest to the reader that this great success would be possible only through a broad advertising appeal. And so it was with the Eastman Kodak Company.

In 1888, there had been few great advertising successes to point the way. Advertising to create a new world-want was pioneer work. But George Eastman became firmly convinced that the way to success lay through advertising.

The first commercial announcement of the Eastman Kodak Company appeared in a magazine in the fall of 1888. It was but a single column wide and a little over two inches long (thirty agate lines, to be exact). So began the advertising in the periodicals of national circulation that has carried the Kodak around the world.

There was immediate response. Orders came from all sections of the country. The inventor was besieged with inquiries about his camera. Then followed a vigorous and intelligent campaign of advertising in the weekly and monthly periodicals which to the present has seen no let-up. Thousands of pages of periodical advertising have told the story of the Kodak. As the advertising broadened the Kodak business has grown.

That the magazines and weeklies have been the backbone of Eastman Kodak advertising from its beginning indicates the faith that the head of this large industry has in such mediums. Although local dealers have used other media for stimulating local trade, the Eastman Kodak Company has relied, to a great extent, on periodical publicity. And the international success of the company is a striking illustration of what periodical advertising can accomplish.

Those who have been in close touch with the Kodak industry declare that the wonderful growth of the Kodak idea has been due to two things—a right product and continuous intelligent advertising, backed up by an able business management. Advertising has been the propelling force of the Kodak business.

Through the magazines and weeklies the Eastman Company has been able to carry on a far-reaching and intelligent educational campaign. Kodak advertising from the first has been interesting in its psychological phases. It did more than advertise the camera; it advertised amateur photography. It did not merely say what the Kodak could do; it showed how the Kodak could be used. Kodakery was explained in word and picture.

"You press the button; we do the rest," a phrase coined for Kodak advertising, caught the public fancy and was used for years. Later improvements, whereby the Kodaker himself could "do the rest," led to the retirement of the catch-phrase.

Here again is shown the broad field of the national periodicals for serving the advertiser and the public. That the Kodak achieved a great industrial success is no more important than that the creating of a world-wide interest in Kodakery by the magazines and weeklies added much pleasure to many peoples of the earth, furthered the science of photography, and had a strong educational value.

Human Side of the President

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE

LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.



THE PRESIDENT WITH HIS NEWSPAPER FRIENDS

At the opening recently of the National Press Club in Washington President Wilson made a remarkable heart-to-heart speech which gave the nation a new idea of the man that he is.

HAROUN AL RASCHID was not the first ruler who found delight in disguising himself that he might mingle with his people. Nor is President Wilson likely to be the last head of a nation to covet such an opportunity. Only President Wilson is certain never to indulge in it.

The President's delightful confessions of this longing in the speech which he made at the opening of the new home of the National Press Club

at Washington—probably the best human document he has issued—presented to his countrymen a new picture of the chief magistrate of the nation. And the President was far more frank than Haroun al Raschid in explaining this desire. For the Oriental potentate made believe that his slumming tours were prompted by a desire to learn the real state of the common weal, while President Wilson freely admitted that what he wanted was the genuine, unceremonious human companionship that such a disguise might give. As a matter of fact, the impenetrable loneliness that hedges high position and which inspired Haroun's ramblings in Bagdad is the same motive that prompted the outburst of our twentieth century President.

Other Presidents have had the same longing. Some, like Lincoln, found it possible to mingle with the common folk, without disguise and yet without offense. But Lincoln was always natural. He was too much the ideal egotist, too well content to be just what he was, ever to care to be thought other than his real self. He never felt a longing to unbend because he was never bent from his natural inclinations.

President Wilson's description of himself made a particular hit, because he sought to dispel an illusion that had become real. He told the world—for when he spoke to the National Press Club he spoke to the world—that he trembled at the "variety and falseness" of the impressions that he made upon his fellow men, because he felt that they thought him "a cold and removed person who has a thinking machine inside which he adjusts to circumstances, which he does not allow to be moved by any sentiments of affection or emotion of any kind, that turns a cold search-light on anything that is presented to his attention and makes it work." He complained that people seemed to think he wore a mask. And yet that was just the impression that even men who were fairly close to the President had obtained, despite his frequent efforts to dispel that belief. Not that he never laughed, because he could laugh. But one always wondered whether he did not apologize to himself for being so weak as to smile. He could tell a good story and tell it well, but even his most spontaneous outbursts seemed frostbound by a peculiar aloofness. It was hard to get away from the impression that he was thinking just how the stenographic notes of what he said would look when put into cold typewriting.

The big reason that his National Press Club speech made such a vigorously vivid impression was that he spoke freely, and from heart to heart, to men whom he knew and in a place where he knew that what he said would not go beyond its walls without his consent. Probably he was the most surprised of all, when, having yielded to their urging to let them use the address, to



OUR GREATEST FAN

President Wilson, with evident pleasure, opening the baseball season at Washington by throwing out the ball.

find what a splendid human document it really was. For it was one of those "blessed intervals" of which he spoke in his address, "when I forget by one means or another that I am President of the United States."

Of course, at least ninety-nine millions out of our hundred millions of Americans cannot realize why it should be so difficult for him to step down from his eminence and be a human being like the rest of us.

The ninety-nine millions feel that, for their part at least, they could pass him on the street without recognition if they felt it would add to his pleasure, or could call him "Woodrow" or whatever familiar name he might prefer just as though he were an unofficial human being like themselves. But the other million might not curb themselves this way. They must needs stare at him when he goes by, or put upon themselves a mask of dignity when they address him, or make some capital out of their unexpected opportunity to reach his ear. And President Wilson is not quite sure enough of himself to trust himself to freest contact with these.

No one questions the humanness of the President, his sense of humor, his sympathy, his warm-hearted friendship for those he really knows. His Press Club speech was but one manifestation of the real man that underlies the presidential veneer. Those most intimate with him have seen other evidences of this. For instance, when some of the newspapers offended by repeated publication of false items concerning the President's own family, and particularly his daughters, he expressed a wish that these daughters "had a brother," and left to inference just what a brother would do to punish the unchivalrous offenders. And others who have been in his close confidence, have told of the real loneliness that the President has found in his high position, especially during the long sieges of last summer, when his family was in New Hampshire and he was alone in Washington—as some weary stranger in a strange and inhospitable land.

Information for Advertisers

From the Philistine

THE traducing of American business, the libeling of men of enterprise, and a general assault on all those who maintain payrolls, has been the work of the yellow press and the muck-raking magazines. Muck-raking has been a business simply to boom circulation. But, on the other hand, this constituency is not made up of the buying public, and so advertising space in such papers and magazines is of comparatively little value. It brings no returns. Advertisements in such publications have no survival value, for the simple reason that the text is vicious when not puerile. The people who read the sensational sheets have minds that are sieves and pocketbooks on a par. And these are things that big advertisers have discovered. Advertisers are ceasing to buy space in publications that libel payrolls and spit on progress.

One Answer

Teacher (Drawing two parallel lines on the blackboard)—What relation are these lines to each other?

Head of the class —Twins!—Judge



PREPARE BABY for the SUMMER—

Proper feeding mitigates most of the ills to which Baby is so frequently subject during the Summer. This season will be a happy time for you if you begin now to prepare Baby for it. Babies raised on Mother's Milk seldom suffer from Summer ills.



Gail Borden
EAGLE
BRAND
CONDENSED
MILK
THE ORIGINAL



The infant stomach acts upon Eagle Brand Condensed Milk almost identically the same as it does on Mother's Milk. Eagle Brand is prepared with scrupulous care especially for infant feeding.

Send for Booklets and Feeding Chart.

Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

"Leaders of Quality"

Estab. 1857 NEW YORK



In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

The Pitiful Land of Mexico (Continued from page 366)

privates are unknown. Except in the rurales every man in the Mexican army entered it unwillingly. The prisons have been emptied into its ranks. Press gangs are the recruiting forces.

The best class of Mexicans, few in numbers as they are, could restore peace in a few months if they were willing to give their money and their personal services to the country. But they do nothing of the kind, as a rule, even when their property is being destroyed.

As for the peons, they are fatalists. What will be will be. A couple of hundred bandits can swoop down on a town and take everything they want, even to the wives and daughters of the residents, while a thousand men stand by and see their property stolen and their women outraged. Centuries of submersion have, seemingly, robbed them of their manhood. The government, too, has contributed to their helplessness by depriving them of arms. Whatever the causes, the villager is as helpless before the bandits as a sheep among wolves.

This is a place where people do not care to be quoted on matters of governmental interest. Foreign residents, in particular, must not air their personal opinions in public. But here is what an American merchant of twenty-five years' experience in Mexico said to me about the situation: "Mexico is consuming itself. If peace is restored soon it can recover, for Mexico is naturally one of the richest countries in the world. But if present conditions continue until both its property and its people are destroyed, what good are high ideals for the future going to be? What we need is peace, and quickly. Any man who can give it is the man for President."

"You people in the States do not understand conditions down here. Things can't be done here as they can in more highly civilized communities. What Mexico needs to-day is a strong man—by that I mean a killer, a man who will put fear into the hearts of the bandits and the ambitious politicians who are always ready to resort to arms to get office. It is necessary to shoot people here. Mexicans do not understand any other policy. Leniency with enemies is looked upon as weakness. It is out of the question for any man but a soldier to rule Mexico. I believe Huerta is the man for the job. At any rate he should have had a chance, which he has not had. If President Wilson thinks a government of true democracy can be established here he is the most misinformed man in the world. A benevolent dictator is what we need, and we won't have better conditions until we get one with all the resources that he needs at his command. I do not know of another man in the country except General Huerta who is strong enough for the task. If Mr. Wilson isn't satisfied with him, let him send us one from the States and send him quick."

The Truth About Copper Mines

FOR twelve years the "Copper Handbook," a manual of the copper mining industry of the world founded by the late Horace J. Stevens, has been the standard reference book on the subject of the production of the red metal. After an unavoidable delay, Volume XI, for 1912 and 1913, has appeared, prepared by Mr. Stevens's competent successor, Walter Harvey Weed, E. M., former geologist in the United States Geological Survey. Mr. Weed is thoroughly familiar with the copper districts of the continent and he is following Mr. Stevens's policy of giving an impartial and fearless account of the copper companies. The book contains detailed descriptions of the copper mines of this and other countries, a geographical index of mines, copper statistics and a list of defunct or merged mining companies. It also presents a number of new features, such as full tabulated statistics of finances and productions in the descriptions of many companies, references to government publications, and names of engineers who have reported on properties. The information given is ample, accurate and recent, and the work in every respect sustains the good traditions of past years. Published at Houghton, Mich., by Walter Harvey Weed. Price \$5 net.

Consenting Silence

"DO you believe that silence gives consent, Dubbley?" asked Gosling.

"Why—yes. The old saying says so. Why?" said Dubbley.

"Then you may congratulate me on my engagement to Miss Moneybags. I wrote to her asking her to marry me six months ago, and I haven't heard a word from her since."—Judge.

Vardon Praises the COLDWELL Motor Mower



Philadelphia,
Nov. 12th, 1913.
COLDWELL LAWN MOWER COMPANY,
Newburgh, New York.

Dear Sirs:—The American courses have improved very much since last I played here in 1900, and I have come to the conclusion that your Motor Mower is to blame.

I cannot find words to express its great merits, but at any rate I can truthfully say that it is O. K. in every particular. Would advise Green Committees to do away with horses and procure a Motor Mower which pays for itself in two seasons.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) HARRY VARDON.

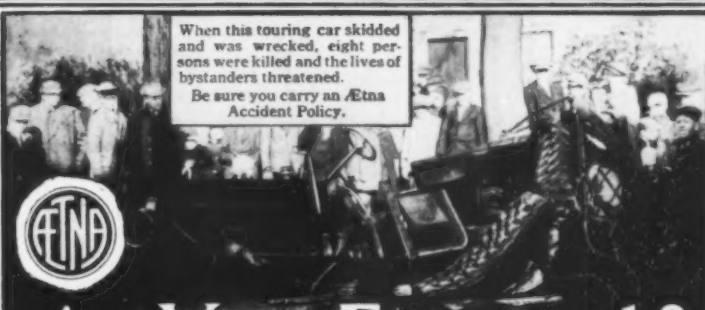
The Coldwell Combination roller and motor mower will do more and better work than three horse mowers. Rolls and mows in one operation.



Let us send you our motor mower book, also a catalogue of 150 different styles of horse and hand mowers.

Coldwell
Lawn Mower Company
Newburgh, N. Y.
Philadelphia Chicago

Mfrs. of Hand, Horse & Motor
Power Lawn Mowers



When this touring car skidded and was wrecked, eight persons were killed and the lives of bystanders threatened. Be sure you carry an Aetna Accident Policy.



Are You Aetna-ized?

Every Wise Man Believes In the complete protection of his salary.

He knows he may become disabled by illness or injured or killed by accident at any time and those who depend upon him may suffer in consequence.

He fully intends to find out about and always carry

Aetna Disability Insurance

to protect both himself and his family in case of accident or illness. Let the provident man who has not obtained such a policy remember

To-day is Better Than Too Late

The Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., is nationally well regarded because of its Financial Soundness, its Liberal Policy Contracts and its Fairness in Adjusting Claims.

Its Agency organization is extensive and its policy holders receive excellent service and prompt settlements.

We will tell you more about it if you will send us the coupon to-day.

Aetna Life Insurance Co. (Drawer 1341), Hartford, Conn.

I have marked the kinds of insurance I wish to know about, Accident ☐ Health ☐ Disability ☐ \$250 Life Certificate ☐ I am under 55 years of age. My name, business address and occupation are written below.

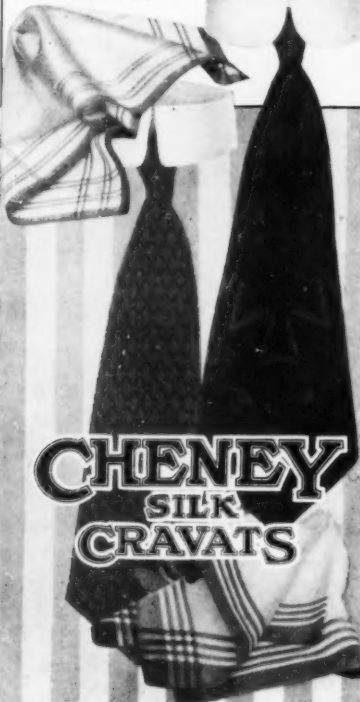
Leslie's

HANDKERCHIEFS and Neckwear of Cheney Silks are worthy of your confidence. Designs this season are unusually attractive; note the "English Square" illustrated on the right. The name "Cheney Silks" in the neckband is your certificate of cravat quality.

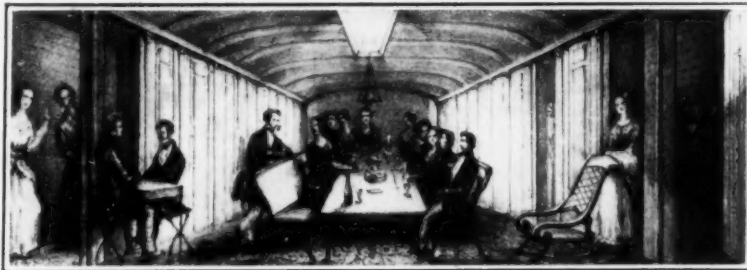
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4th Ave. and 18th St.
New York



TRAVEL FIFTY YEARS AGO AND TODAY.



Dining room and salon of a first-class steamer of a leading transatlantic line fifty years ago.



Dining room of the new, giant steamship "Columbus" of the North German Lloyd, now nearing completion in Germany.

Leslie's Travel Bureau

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This department will give specific information to LESLIE'S readers who are planning to travel at home or abroad. It is created to meet a special need that shows itself in the numerous letters that come to this office daily, asking how and when to go and what it will cost. In many cases these inquiries duplicate one another and the printed answer to one will give welcome information to others preparing to write. Special travel experts on the LESLIE staff will make this page almost indispensable to the traveling public. Correspondents are requested to state definitely their destination or the direction in which they wish to travel. This will facilitate the work of this bureau. Stamps for reply should be enclosed.

BEWARE OF THE FAREWELL DINNER

By D. D. HILLS

THE farewell dinner to the man or woman about to start on an ocean voyage is too often a delusion and a snare. If the traveller happens to be a little sensitive to the motion of the ship and susceptible to the influence of the watery wastes, it becomes him or her to lead the simple life before the date of embarkation. Many a voyager with a sensitive nervous organization has been rendered miserable on the first day or two of a sea-voyage because he submitted to the hospitality of friends who overdid it.

It has become widely recognized that the best travellers on sea and land are not only those who have the strongest digestion, but whose nervous system is in the best condition. The man who smokes and drinks too freely is apt to find himself uncomfortable on the approach of stormy weather. In more than one instance I have known of men to be cured of the tobacco habit by one painful experience on shipboard, attributed to the smoking of a strong cigar. It is a curious fact that many who long for an ocean voyage and who are exceedingly fond of ocean travel are deterred from undertaking the journey because of their fear of an attack of seasickness. Of course the steamer is always blamed, though in these days of big vessels with their anti-rolling tanks seasickness has no longer an excuse.

Someone has made a calculation that a greater number are deterred by the fear of seasickness than by anxiety regarding their safety. This is not surprising. An ocean disaster in these times, when the wireless brings the ship at sea into communication with other ships or with the land, and when by the scientific use of oil the most troubled waters have their furrows smoothed, a shipwreck with consequent loss of life has become so unusual that it attracts world-wide attention.

A writer devoted to figures has calculated that 1,000 lives are lost by fire on land to one life lost by fire or drowning at sea. This is a good record, and if the figures are true, they bring with them reassurance to those who are moved by the spirit of wanderlust. And this is all the more gratifying because travel both by rail and sea was never cheaper than it is to-day. All the big steamship companies are vying with each other to give the greatest service for the least money, and it has come to pass, therefore, that a trip to Europe of four weeks' duration, embracing a visit to London and Paris, and contiguous parts, can be made with comfort and satisfaction for as little as \$150. This means, of course, accommodations in comfortable boarding houses and not in high-class hotels, and second-class fares on land and sea.

O., Yonkers, N. Y.: The leading railroads out of New York have special excursions to Niagara during the summer, particularly over holidays such as 4th of July and Labor Day. Special excursion announcements have not yet been made. Am sending you booklet.

MeA., Indianapolis, Ind.: The course and the cost of the baths at Hot Springs, Ark., would depend on the recommendations of your physician. The rate from Indianapolis to Hot Springs via St. Louis, or Cairo, or Memphis is \$17.88. Pamphlet being mailed.

D. C., Providence, R. I.: The rate between Providence and Chicago is \$22.15; between Galveston and Los Angeles \$53.95 first class, \$43.95 second class. The Santa Fe is a good scenic route between Chicago and Denver. The fare between Chicago and Cheyenne is the same going direct or by way of Denver, \$22.60.

McC., Pinckneyville, Ill.: The Great Lakes and St. Lawrence trip is delightful almost any time during the summer. Fare from Chicago via boat, without meals and berth, to Buffalo, Niagara Gorge Route to Lewiston, thence via Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.'s steamer to Toronto and Montreal, up the Saguenay River to Chicoutimi and return to Chicago was \$57.60 last year. This summer's rates have not been issued.

D., Toledo, O.: One of the most delightful trips you can take in France is to the famous Pyrenees region. You will find the French Coast from the Spanish boundary to Narbonne, including Biarritz, Port-Vendres, Toulouse and Pau, very attractive. The climate is delightful. There are numerous health and summer resorts. A guide of the southwest of France and the Pyrenees region, in French with an English supplement edited by Louis Vallois-Duval, is published annually by Albert Navarre, 20 rue Cler, Paris. It will be most helpful to you. H., Chicago: The Baths at Aix-les-Bains in the south of France have been established over twenty centuries, and are among the most famous in the world. The waters are warm and efficacious for those who suffer from neuritis, rheumatism and nervous troubles. Aix is in the midst of the Savoy Alps, at a good elevation, with an invigorating air and delightful surroundings. It is about fifty miles from Geneva. Motor tours in all directions can be made over some of the best roads in Europe. The late J. P. Morgan was an annual visitor at Aix for many years. You can leave Paris in the morning and reach Aix the evening of the same day.

O. K., No. Plainfield, N. J.: You can go from New York to Boston via Metropolitan Line, Boston to St. John, N. B., via International Line. St. John to Quebec via Inter-Colonial Ry.; Thence via Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. to Montreal, Grand Trunk Railway to Roules Point, Delaware and Hudson Railroad to Plattsburg, Champlain Transportation Co. to Montclair. Delaware & Hudson to Baldwin, Lake George Steamer to Lake George. Delaware and Hudson to Albany and Hudson River day or night boat to New York. The cost of the entire trip, exclusive of meals and Pullman, based on last year's rates is \$36.91. Tariffs for this season have not yet been issued, but they will vary only slightly from those of last summer.

V., Waterbury, Conn.: Visiting the Panama Exposition travelling via the Canal and returning overland would be more attractive than making the entire trip by rail. The expenditure would be little more than the all-rail trip. 1. From New York to San Francisco via Panama Railroad S. S. Line the fare is \$120, including meals and state room. Rail, San Francisco to New York \$76.75. Pullman \$18, meals additional. 2. Round trip, rail, New York to San Francisco, \$146.30 Pullman \$36, meals additional. These are present rates, which will be reduced probably during the exposition next year. You will find plenty of boarding places in San Francisco at \$2.00 a day. The Lincoln Highway will not be entirely completed at the time of the Exposition. I doubt if a comfortable trip to San Francisco could be made by motor cycle.

S., Richmond, Utah: To celebrate the 100th anniversary of Norwegian independence an international exposition will be held this summer in Christiania. A very complete booklet is issued by the exposition, a copy of which I am sending you. It gives information about the fair, hotels, boarding places and their rates, points of interest in and about the exposition city and other general information to the traveller in Norway. There is also another exposition at Malmö, Sweden, from May 15th to September 30th. Pamphlet on this is also being mailed together with sailing dates and information regarding steamers between Scandinavia and New York. The steamship rates between New York and Christiania via the Norwegian-American Line or the Scandinavian-American Line are \$77.50 up, first class, \$62.50 second class. It takes nine days for the trip. Rate between New York and Ogden is \$54.40.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"



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25¢

SILK
50¢

Boston Garter

Velvet Grip

Holds Your Sock Smooth as Your Skin

If you desire an unusually fine garter buy the 50c. grade

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BUY INDESTRUCTO BAGGAGE

Compare the Indestructo with any other trunk made. See it side by side with other trunks in the stores.

You will find that not one of them has the distinctive features of the Indestructo—that not one of them gives you the same solid assurance of real worth and service—not one of them is so well able to care for itself in the crash and crush of hard baggage handling.

One proving bit of evidence as to the standing of Indestructo Trunks in the business world is the way leading merchants—the best and wisest merchants—have accepted the Indestructo.

Remember that no other trunk can give you the service, satisfaction, the beauty and lasting value, and the special Five Years Insurance and Registry features that are all yours with the Indestructo Trunk. It is worth your while to buy right and be satisfied. Say to yourself "The next trunk I buy will be an Indestructo"—then make good on that promise.

Our booklet explains that fully—ask for it.

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The Allurements of Foreign Travel

Heed the call of the German "Vaterland"—the historic Rhine country, rich in natural beauty, quaint, medieval architecture and legendary lore.

Five week Vacation Tour to London, Paris and Berlin including Rhine trip only \$178.40.

Sail by the safe, comfortable, one class (11) cabin steamers of the North German Lloyd.

Baltimore-Southampton-Bremen Service

Comfort without luxury. Delicious meals.

Send for our "Outline Travel Guide," "How to See Germany, Austria and Switzerland" by P. G. L. Hildebrandt—essential in planning your tour.

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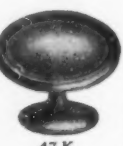
They Wear a Life Time

That's the only fault jewelers can find with the 14-K Rolled Gold Plate

Krementz Cuff Buttons



37 K



47 K

That are unbreakable, because the bean and post are made in one piece, with the greatest strength where most wear comes; and the gold is so thick it will not wear through in years of use.

Ask your dealer to show you some of the attractive patterns, and if you cannot find a dealer selling them, we'll send a pair, postage free, on receipt of **Two Dollars**. Booklet on request.

KREMENTZ & CO.

136 Chestnut St. Newark, N. J.
Makers of famous Krementz Collar Buttons

Here's Real Pleasure

Escape the heat and monotony of long, languid days by an outing, vacation or exploring trip in an

"Old Town Canoe"

It will open a world of new summertime pleasures to you. The "Old Town" is strong and safe, swift and graceful—preferred by experienced canoeists. 2000 canoes in stock—agents everywhere—send for catalog.

OLD TOWN CANOE CO., 374 Middle St., Old Town, Maine, U. S. A.



\$3.50 Panama For \$2

To prove our wonderful maker-to-wearer values in genuine Panamas, we will send this genuine Panama for men, close, durable weave, stylish full crown block, 3-inch bound brim, nicely finished with black band and leather awed, regular \$3.50, only \$2.00 to a customer, boxed and prepaid, for only \$2.00. Money back if not pleased. Write today for our free color catalogue of genuine Mexican and Panama hats from \$1 up. **FRANCIS E. LESTER COMPANY.** Dept. H. J. 4 H 3 Meville Park, N. M.

ROUND THE WORLD

Exceptional interesting features: small groups. Westward, September 9; Eastward, October 31, December 9, January 7, \$1,550 to \$3,000. Intensely satisfying. FRANK C. CLARK, Times Building, NEW YORK



Why Do So Many Businesses Fail?

After investigations covering twenty years, we have found scores of common reasons—"leaks," neglected details, etc. Also How to Avoid Them. Some exist in every store, and every storekeeper—small or large—whether successful or not, should read about them in an extremely helpful book—"A Better Day's Profits."—Free. Send request on your letterhead.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co.
54 Burroughs Block, Detroit, Michigan

White Frost REFRIGERATORS

Adopted and used by the U. S. Government

Sold direct from factory, freight prepaid, 30 days free trial in your own home. Easy monthly payments if desired. Money returned without argument if not satisfactory. Made entirely of zinc coated metal. Heavily enameled a snowy white inside and outside. Revolving shelves of silver lined wire quickly removable. Beautiful trimmings of solid brass, nickel and polished. Anti-friction, roller bearing casters. Perfect refrigeration. Keeps food clean, pure, sweet, wholesome. Very economical, saves the price in cost of ice, 7 years record. The "White Frost" is beautiful in appearance, positively sanitary. Lasts a lifetime. (We give a cash on 25 year guarantee.) You buy direct from the maker. A post card will bring free catalog.

METAL STAMPING CO.
Dept. 50
Jackson, Mich.

Keeps Food Pure and Sweet



White Frost at First Cost

Write for sample cake!

Smell its real violet fragrance. The moment you do you will want this crystal clear soap—the "freshening-up" soap of the dainty woman. Lathers freely in any water. Send for your sample cake. Do it today! Address The Andrew Jergens Co., Dept. 407, Spring Grove, Cincinnati, O. At your dealer's is a cake. 3 cakes for 10c.



15 Days' FREE USE

Freight Prepaid



A Piedmont Southern Red Cedar Chest is the finest birthday, wedding or graduation gift. Protects furs and woolens from moths, dust and damp. A useful and decorative delight in every home. Factory prices. Write for illustrated catalog showing all designs, sizes and special low prices. Postpaid, FREE. Piedmont Red Cedar Chest Co., Dept. 91, Statesville, N. C.

Like Finding \$21.50

We can save you at least 1/2 the usual cost of furniture because we are manufacturers—with the largest plant of its kind in the world. This is not a mail order house—or jobber or wholesaler.

Settee—No. 109 \$18.50
Brooks Price \$25.00
Solid Quartered Oak
44 in. long—29 in. deep—22 1/2 in. high
Saves 34 the packing costs, 23 the freight and 1/2 the factory floor space usually required. We also save you all the dealers' and jobbers' profits. No wonder we can save you 1/2 the usual cost of furniture. Send for Free Book of 100 Furniture Bargains.

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Brooks Mfg. Co.
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Especially sexual ignorance, which causes so many social ills and so much unhappiness, crime, race impairment, etc. You can't afford to be without the sexual guidance of

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By DR. WINFIELD SCOTT HALL

Head of Physiology
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Plain Truths of Sex Life and Eugenics, according to latest Medical Science Researches

All About Sex Matters What young women and men, fathers and mothers, need to read all others need to know

(Illustrated, 320 pages) Scientific Sex Facts Hitherto Unmistaken Only \$1.00; postage 10c extra; mailed under plain wrapper. THE INTERNATIONAL BIBLE HOUSE 1614 and Chestnut Streets, Dept. 1-104, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

LAPIDS NEXT TO DIAMONDS OUTSHINE ALL OTHERS.

Every Woman Loves a Real Jewel

An only human desire, which Lapidus fulfills permanently and inexpensively as they represent to the minutest detail—Rubies in Oriental pigeon blood red—Diamonds in brilliant white and canary—Sapphires in rich Oriental blue. All set in solid gold and as beautiful as the genuine Oriental stones and guaranteed everlasting. Lady's or man's ring, 1-2 carat stone, \$5.40 up. Send for jewel book. Patent Ring measures 10c. Albert W. Engel, Gem Expert Since 1879, Desk 18 E, 1486 Leland Ave., Chicago

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In the World of Womankind

By KATE UPSON CLARK

EDITOR'S NOTE—This department will be devoted to the use and the profit, and especially to the pleasure of all womankind and particularly of girls,—all kinds of girls, rich and poor, plain and pretty, gay and grave, wise and otherwise,—and they are invited to read it, contribute to it and comment upon it, approving or disapproving as they see fit. Their letters will always be carefully read and considered. They can reach Mrs. Clark quickly by addressing her care of Women's Department, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Correspondents are requested to give their names and addresses, not for publication, but as a token of good faith.

The Plucky Wellesley Girls

A GROUP of Wellesley College girls were talking proudly of the fine showing which their mates had made when suddenly placed "under fire," on that cold, heart-shaking morning in March, when the college's main building was burned. Every girl everywhere may well be elated at the way in which those splendid Wellesley students conducted themselves. "Not one went into hysterics," "Did you ever see such self-possession!" "Oh, but the way they fell into line,—as perfectly as if it were only the usual fire-drill!"—were some of the words I caught.

One bright-eyed little Freshman said: "I cried hard when I saw the black ruins of the grand palms and ferns in the central hall. It was around those ferns that every senior class has always given its parting yell on Commencement Day,—and I had looked forward for years to doing just that." It was around this famous central group of palms and ferns that Sitting Bull and his braves once performed a war-dance for the edification and the "ethnological enlightenment" of the girls.

"The Centre," as this great building was called, "the heart of Wellesley," as it really was, will be replaced, of course,—but to the "old grads," no new building, even though it may copy for its chief architectural feature, that old, splendid opening, stretching above the palms to the sky, will ever seem so grand and inspiring as the one that went up in flames the other night.

One of the students said that even more wonderful than the quiet and precision with which every girl marched out of the building, exactly as in the ordinary fire-drills, was the way in which 200 of them, after hastily equipping themselves with shoes and coats from the wardrobes of the girls in other buildings, stood in a "human rope" between the burning old library and the new one, passing from hand to hand the books, often very heavy, which the firemen tossed out of the windows.

The spirit of the other colleges for women, nearly all of which are preparing to help Wellesley, is beautiful, and emphasizes the splendid new comradeship which the last century, with its wonderful increase of liberty and advantages for girls, has developed among us all. The very large donations required for the new "Centre" are all the more certainly assured, because our capitalists, some of whom have been a bit dubious regarding the results of a college training for girls, are now fully convinced that the marvelous self-control and efficiency which they exhibited during the severe ordeal on that night of the fire, have more than justified all the expense and time required for a "college education" for girls. Let us all give them as much as we can, to show our admiration for their courage and their "level heads." They made everybody respect our sex more than ever, and thus did a service for us all.

Literary Young People

IT was related not long ago in the Bookman that a customer asked for "The Lady of the Aroostook," and was told by the salesman, "We haven't got 'The Lady or the Rooster,' but we can give you 'The Lady or the Tiger.'" One of our correspondents, a gentleman who has read and evidently represents the above slur on his sex, sends a new and never-printed story to match it, reflecting upon the girls, "who," he says, "make just as many mistakes as the men. A girl in our city, who belongs to a club, just beginning a course of Shakespeare study, went into a bookstore and inquired proudly for a copy of Shakespeare's very latest work!"

One of Our Heroines

MANY brave deeds of women have been recorded during the stormy days of the winter of 1914, but few have been more notable than those of Mrs. Peter Borque, wife of the keeper of the Bird Island Light on the coast of Nova Scotia. She saw her husband swept off from the lonely rock-pinnacle on which the lighthouse is built. She watched him helplessly as he was dashed further and further away into the mountainous seas. When he had finally disappeared, she proceeded, often with her year-old baby in her arms, to do her husband's work. She filled the great oil-tanks supplying the beacon, and wound the heavy springs which toll the warning bell and sound the clockwork siren. Her supplies were low, and she hung out distress signals, but the great fogs hid them from view for ten days. Hope and life were almost gone when a government tender came in sight. Leaving one of the crew to manage the light, the dying woman was rushed to the nearest port. If she and her child survive, they will be cared for as long as she lives by the Canadian government.



HOW TO BE HAPPY WHEN OLD Mrs. Charles D. Boshart, aged 86, of Lowville, New York, long a subscriber of LESLIE'S, listening with pleasure as her daughter reads from the family's favorite paper.

The Craze for Civics

BETWEEN "pure food," "the increased cost of living," "prison reform," "sanitation," "educational reform," "eugenics," "the white slave traffic," and all the rest, our women's clubs, church societies and many other associations are apparently losing all taste for the study of literature. It is splendid to see how practical and efficient our women are becoming in philanthropies and municipal housekeeping, and how our fine men, particularly in the West, are consulting them upon such matters; but let us not forget that real intellectual culture of the highest type comes only through the reading of books. The great ideals and the loftiest aspirations of the race are in our literature and we must not forget it. We have a mission to reform the world. Let us go into it with a will; but we shall draw our best courage and insight and inspiration from the great books. Don't neglect them.

Inquiries and Answers

Elsie, Wilmington, Del.: I am told to select dark rather than the more attractive light-colored maple-sugar, as the dark is pure, while the light has been made largely with white sugar. Please tell me if this is true.

The light sugar, (which is often adulterated) if you get it from a trustworthy man, is always the best. It is made either from the "first run" of sap, or from freshly-run sap of the later season (sap which has not stood overnight) immediately put on to boil after gathering. The modern "evaporator" turns out lighter sugar than the old single pan or kettle, in which long boiling was necessary. The very dark sugar is likely to be not perfectly clean.

Mrs. L., Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Please tell me if it is proper to hold a knife in one's hand, while eating."

The knife should be held in the hand only while actually cutting one's food; and remember, if you travel in England, that the English will not respect you if you hold your fork in your right-hand, as most of us Americans do.

Esther K., Elmira, N. Y.: "Please give remedies for common burns. I am always finding them in books and papers, and then they get lost."

A mixture of one-third lime-water to two-thirds olive oil, is good. Also, a mixture of two ounces glycerine, two ounces olive oil and two drachms boracic acid applied with soft cloth or cotton. Anything that excludes the air and is harmless is usually effective.

Why POSTUM Instead of Coffee

Caffeine, the active drug in coffee, is a definite poison to many and a common cause of various ills, little and big.

Coffee is a hidden enemy to one's comfort and progress. Its subtle poison weakens the heart, interferes with digestion, and has a destructive effect on the nervous system.

With the first symptoms of disorder a safe and wise plan is to stop coffee and

Use

POSTUM

This genuine food-drink, made of wheat and a small portion of molasses, has a delicious Java-like taste, but is pure and absolutely free from caffeine or any other drug.

There is much to be thankful for after the change to Postum. Thousands of former coffee drinkers now enjoy freedom from the old coffee troubles, and no one need tell them

"There's a Reason"

Postum now comes in two forms.

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—soluble powder. A teaspoonful stirred in a cup of hot water makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

POSTUM

—sold by Grocers.

NEVERLEAK

TIRE FLUID

Saves \$\$\$\$ On Tires

You will save lots of expense on repairs and new tires if you treat your tires with Neverleak. One tube injected into each tire will pay for itself many times over.

HEALS PUNCTURES INSTANTLY

With Neverleak in your tires punctures never bother you; they are healed instantly. You get twice the pleasure and service from your bicycle.

IN USE EVERYWHERE

Thousands of bicycle riders use Neverleak; it has given satisfaction for 18 years, saving riders hundreds of dollars. Your repair man or dealer sells Neverleak. 25 cents a tube.

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Rights of Newspaper Men

THE often-raised, but still unsettled, question, whether a reporter can rightfully be compelled by a legal tribunal to disclose his sources of information, has come up once more, and it is to be hoped that this time it will be settled for good. Proceedings for contempt of court were brought recently by the United States district attorney at New York before United States Judge Hand against two employees of the New York Tribune, George Burdick and William L. Curtin. These two, Burdick, then city editor, and Curtin, a news-gatherer, were concerned in the publication of the fact that indictments were pending in the federal court at New York in a case of smuggling. The federal authorities were annoyed because this disclosure was made before they were prepared to give out the information, and they tried to discover from the Tribune men what official had "leaked," this being an alleged offence against the federal law.

The newspaper men when asked, before the federal grand jury, to reveal their informant, or their method of getting the news referred to, refused to answer, on the ground that to do so might incriminate them. Even when assured that pardons in their behalf had been signed by President Wilson, which would protect them from any punishment to which they might be liable, they persisted in their refusal. They maintained that they could not be pardoned before they had been convicted of an offense—which seems sound doctrine to a mere layman. And as the news which they were instrumental in having printed was true, important and of public interest, it is hard to see how they were guilty of wrongdoing, or why they should have been brought to task. But Judge Hand sustained the right of the President to issue a pardon to a person not yet convicted, found the defendants guilty of contempt and imposed a fine of \$500 on each of them. Moreover, he declared that the two men might be committed to jail if, on appearing again before the grand jury, they should fail to purge themselves of contempt by answering fully the questions put to them. The judge's decision will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court, where a final determination of the matter should be had.

Should Judge Hand's decision be affirmed by the nation's highest court, the result would be no little detriment to the newspapers. It is a newspaper man's duty to secure the news, and it is a blow to the freedom of the press to prosecute its representatives because they do not violate the confidence which informants repose in them. Requiring newspaper men to betray those who furnish them news would speedily destroy the enterprise and efficiency of the press. Disclosures to the members of the press should be regarded as privileged and confidential.

Magazines That Recognize God

From "The Thornwell Messenger," Clinton, S. C.

THERE is so much truckling in this twentieth century that it is very refreshing to find big men and big women and big business and any other big things that stand out in the open and admit that God is and that He must have a place in the thoughts of men as well as a hand in their affairs. We are concerned right now with some of the big magazines, which preach

God. One of these is *The Outlook*. Another of these magazines is *Leslie's Weekly*. The editor of that weekly is, so far as we know, not a preacher of the cloth, but he is a preacher of the verities of God. His editorials are not after our convictions, but we admire the honesty of the man and we admire above all his faith in God. He makes no scruples in telling you that God is in the world and that capitalists and laborers, makers of books and readers of books, producers and consumers, are all under the great moral law of a personal God. We always feel good when we read *Leslie's*, for we know we are reading the matter of a man who has a personal faith in God. Let no one write to this editor and score him for endorsing the writings of a Liberal weekly and Republican weekly. We are not doing that thing. We are, however, congratulating the editors of those weeklies on the public stand they take in the matter of God and God's righteousness.

The Seaman's Whistle

When the German bark *Hera* went on the rocks near Falmouth last November the mate lashed himself and seven of the surviving crew to the mast, so arranging the positions of the men as to give the best chance for life to those of the lowest rank. The only distress signal was his whistle which he blew until, dying, he passed it to the next man who when his turn came passed it to the next, and so on until the fourth man received it and was up to his waist in water when rescued.—Associated Press Item.

With trumpets blowing down the years
From Flodden's crimson field,
And bugles blown at Waterloo
When Ney began to yield,
And pipes that played at Lexington
When Freedom's hour was ripe,
A seaman's whistle shrill and clear
Uplifts its treble pipe.

It was the *Hera's* gallant mate
Who blew it in the dark,
When night and death and tempest seized
The sinking German bark;
And when above his dauntless head
Arose the seething tide,
Reached up and gave it to the man
Above him ere he died.

A hero was the next in turn
Who blew and passed it up,
When at his lips he tasted too
The ocean's brimming cup;
And heroes were the rest who sent
The whistle up the mast,
Until the lifeboat heard the call
And found the wreck at last.

They had no shrieking siren there
To signal to the night,
But made the tiny whistle serve
To tell their tragic plight.
They proved it is the little things
That count if we but try,
And showed us how the Fatherland
Has taught its sons to die.

'Twas such intrepid spirits manned
The Viking ships of yore,
And left a sailor's liad
Inscribed on every shore.
So while the world delights to praise
The brave in song and story,
A seaman's whistle evermore
Shall sound a note of glory.

MINNA IRVING.

The Mother Tongue

"Does Miss De Gabb resemble her mother?"

"Not so much at first sight; but when she begins to talk, there's a speaking likeness."—Judge.

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A GREAT MEET OF SOUTHERN VETERANS

The 24th annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans Association and Sons of Confederate Veterans will be held in Jacksonville, Fla., May 6th-8th. The larger picture shows the soldiers' monument in Hemming Park, Jacksonville, which will doubtless be one of the chief objects of interest to the former warriors. In the oval is a portrait of Miss Corinne Hampton of Columbia, S. C., who has been appointed by General Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, Ky., Lieut.-General Commanding United Confederate Veterans, as sponsor for the entire South at this notable reunion. Miss Hampton is the granddaughter of the late General Wade Hampton of South Carolina. Extensive preparations are being made at Jacksonville for the reunion. The veterans will be comfortably lodged and in the parade will be carried in automobiles and carriages. Visitors from all parts of the South and from many points in the North will be present, and the attendance is expected to reach 150,000.

Interesting Criticisms

LESLIE'S is fortunate in receiving [a] great many letters of commendation, but fortunate also in having a few notes of criticism sandwiched in between. We had thought the motto on our editorial page—"Let the thinking people rule"—struck a much-needed note. "Sure," writes Mr. A. Windsor of El Paso, Texas, "but that lets the editorial staff of LESLIE'S out." In concluding his very interesting letter Mr. Windsor says, "But I have to read LESLIE'S to get the standpat viewpoint, and the pictures are excellent." Mr. William Fetherhoff of Lancaster, O., takes exception to the same motto, not, however, on the ground that LESLIE'S doesn't think, but that it doesn't represent the people. "I believe that you have been asleep," write Mr. Fetherhoff. "I have never found anything which points to the people in your paper yet except that which points to the few capitalists of our country whom you might call the people. But here is where I differ with you, as their rule has enslaved the millions of workers, or the people, for many years." Mr. Charles F. Bowman, in a letter abusing us roundly for the use of our motto, in closing says, "I trust you will see your folly in the above-mentioned words, and forever obliterate

them from print." As we review these three letters, it would seem that after all the writers quite agree with LESLIE'S that the people who think ought to rule. LESLIE'S is trying to do its part, in its own way, to get the people to think. It still has hopes.

Several readers were quite disturbed by our editorial "The Sign." "No Masons or Laborers Wanted," on a large building, had taken the place of "Wanted—Masons and Laborers." LESLIE'S wanted to know who changed the sign. One correspondent suggests that we "ask the water boy on the job why the sign was changed if it's such a mystery to the editorial staff," and Mr. George Skinner of New Orleans writes, "Most likely now the building is nearly completed and will not require one-fourth of the men that it did when the frame was going up." This is a very matter-of-fact explanation, but LESLIE'S remembers when such signs were not needed to keep out unemployed labor, for the reason that no labor was unemployed. There was plenty of work for all, with no crowds in our various cities demanding employment from the authorities, or armies of unemployed marching across the country.

Life Insurance Suggestions



JULIAN S. MYRICK
Of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who was recently elected President of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York.

THE style of life insurance policy one takes out should be determined to some degree by the capacity of the beneficiary to care for its proceeds. Many a man makes due provision for his family in the shape of a policy and the family after his death is promptly remembered by the company. But the money may not stay long with the recipients. Some get-rich-quick proposition may be pressed on the attention of the widow or daughter, and she, captivated by the rosy statements of the prospectus, is induced to invest her all in a worthless enterprise. Even men with some knowledge of business are frequently duped by swindling promoters, so it is no wonder that women, usually untrained in business, should be the fakers' victims. Life insurance men have been considerably concerned over this matter and have devised a method to remedy it. At a recent meeting of insurance presidents in New York Mr. Sylvester

C. Dunham, president of the Travelers Insurance Company, urged a policy providing for monthly payments to the beneficiary for twenty years or for life, instead of all in one sum. Mr. Dunham told how dishonest promoters got hold of lists of stockholders in great corporations and mailed to them flaming circulars recommending projects devoid of merit. The Post Office Department put out of business the past year rascals who fleeced the public out of \$77,000,000. But Mr. Dunham expressed the opinion that the actual losses of the dupes aggregated ten times the above amount. This showing should be a warning to insurers to so safeguard the proceeds of their policies that inexperienced beneficiaries shall not be cajoled into throwing their money away.

C., Braddock, Pa.: The Security Mutual of Binghamton is not one of the largest companies, but makes a good report.

P., Chicago: The Atlantic Life, of Richmond, has been established since 1900; the Sun Life of Canada is one of the oldest and best of the Canadian companies.

Free, Camden, N. J.: The free booklet of advice to builders regarding safety in construction, to which you refer, is published by the Home Insurance Co., 56 Cedar St., New York, Elbert G. Snow, President. It is entitled "An Appeal to Architects and Builders." You can write to President Snow for a copy.

Hermit

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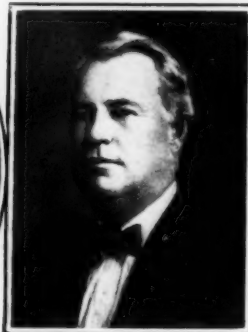
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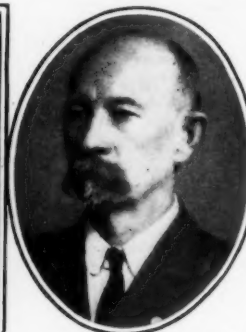
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A. O. BLALOCK

Vice-president of the Bank of Fayetteville, Ga., president of the Fayetteville Oil Mill, and internal revenue collector at Atlanta. He served eight years as representative and six years as senator in the Georgia legislature. He is A. C. Blalock's brother.



A. C. BLALOCK

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Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

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HEADLINES in the newspapers are not safe guide posts. They tell only half the truth and that is sometimes worse than an untruth. The well-informed reader should bear this fact in mind. If the newspapers paid half as much attention to matters of business as they do to sensational suicides, divorces and prize-fights, the country would be better off and thinking people would once more have a chance to rule.

A number of important trust investigations have been going on recently. What have the newspapers had to say about them, involving as these do the industrial life of the nation? One would think that the proceedings would command special attention, but unless a sensational attack is made upon a witness or an alarming statement is brought out in the testimony, little attention is paid to the matter.

The investigations of the Steel Corporation, the American Sugar Refining Co., and the American Can Co. have been going on from day to day, but little notice is paid to them by the press. All sorts of charges have been made against the so-called trusts. They have been accused of increasing the cost of living. If that allegation is correct, there might be justification for the prosecutions the Government is bringing. But here comes the Albany (N. Y.) *Evening Journal*, with a protest against the dissolution of the Corn Products Refining Company, as "an amazing proposition." The reason for its amazement is that among the Government's charges is one that the company has kept the prices of its products too low. The *Journal* says: "This one fact stands as one for amazement that the Government intends to compel the disintegration of a corporation because it has for years kept the prices of its products low."

The case of the Corn Products Refining Company has attracted wide public attention because of the protest unanimously adopted at their recent annual meeting by 7,000 shareholders, against the Government's action to disintegrate the corporation. The story of this Company is interesting! It was created out of a bankrupt concern. The shareholders were fortunate in securing, as the directing mind of the reorganized corporation, one of the ablest and most experienced business men in the country, Mr. E. T. Bedford.

When he assumed the presidency of the company, its methods were changed. Efficiency took the place of inefficiency, and economy of waste. The business was concentrated in four efficient plants, the successors of numerous obsolete and losing factories. Because of the shortcomings of its predecessor, the Attorney General now demands the disintegration of the Company, and that the four plants be separated into different corporations. Such a violent dismemberment would necessarily destroy the economic efficiency of the concern and tend to increase rather than to lower the prices of

its commodities. If the company had combined its four plants in one great factory, there could have been no action taken. By what process of reasoning the dismemberment of the four plants can be justified, under these circumstances, it is difficult to understand.

The protest of the shareholders was made against the proposition to virtually destroy a corporation that is neither a monopoly, nor in restraint of trade, and that is conceded to have reduced the cost of living while doing a less percentage of the business today than it had at the time of its reorganization eight years ago. One of the shareholders at Kingston, N. Y., has written the editor of LESLIE'S an earnest plea in favor of having all the security holders of the Corn Products Refining Company unite in signing a protest to the President and the Attorney General against the unfairness of the proceedings instituted in this case. The suggestion should be carried out and to that end the stockholders might well direct their efforts. If they can do no better, let them at least appeal to their respective members of Congress and let them make protests also in writing to the President and Attorney General.

It doesn't take much to move the stock market up or down. The report that the Interstate Commerce Commission was expediting the hearing of the railroad case gave stocks a sudden spurt. This indicates that if the request for an increase in freight charges by the Eastern Railroads should be granted, the market would advance sharply. I advise my readers not to trust their good fortunes to any such impulse as this.

Something more than an increase in freight rates is needed to restore confidence to the business community. There can be no justified and continuous advance in the stock market until business men generally have confidence in the future. Fair rates for the railroads in the East must be followed by fair rates for the railroads in the West and there must be an end to the demagogic legislation that seems to handicap our industrial progress all along the line.

Much depends also on the manner in which the new banking reform system may be administered and the effect upon general business. I am inclined to believe that it will have a beneficial effect. The new system may lead to inflation and it should lead to easier money and the removal of the constant fear of panicky conditions.

One other factor must be considered and that is the effect on business of the new Tariff Law. I cannot escape the conviction that this must lead to greater competition by foreign manufacturers and to decreased earnings by many of our prominent industries. But if the crops fulfill the promise of the present and are not materially disappointing, the late spring months and the early summer should stimulate a better feeling in business circles and in Wall Street.

The fight of the President in his effort to maintain "the Nation's honor" is undoubtedly diverting attention from the anti-trust legislation which threatened to put a damper on business and a stumbling block in the path of prosperity. The fact that the President has had the support of a good many Republicans will probably modify his reluctance to consult with his political opponents, even on economic questions.

(Continued on page 381)

Safety and 6%

Investors seeking safety of their funds, together with an attractive interest return, should carefully investigate the merits of the first mortgage 6% bonds we own and offer.

Their soundness is indicated by the fact that no one has ever suffered loss on any security purchased of this House, founded 32 years ago.

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ESTABLISHED 1882
STRAUS BUILDING CHICAGO ONE WALL STREET NEW YORK

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\$10 5% Bonds
\$100 6% Bonds
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PROPORTION OF LIABILITIES:
Real Estate, Bonds, Etc. 28%
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An Unbroken Dividend Record of Eighteen Years

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR 18
NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS
489 Fifth Avenue, New York

PIONEER TRUST SAVINGS BANK
The enormous and rapid development of Wyoming is safe for us to pay 6 per cent—the highest savings bank interest rate—because the legal interest rate in Wyoming is 8 to 12 per cent. Our stringent banking laws give you the same protection you get at home. Why be content with a 4 to 4 per cent when we will pay you 6 per cent? Write today for booklet, also how to get miniature bank FREE. Pioneer Trust & Savings Bank 14 Pioneer Street, Bath, Wyo.

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"NO other advertising medium has given us such results, and we have sought in vain for another periodical which would bring us as many and as high class inquiries.

"One-third of our total sales of One Hundred Dollar bonds can be traced directly to Leslie's and we have come to regard Leslie's ability as an advertising medium to be nothing short of marvelous."

Extract from a letter from a well-known Banking House to

Leslie's

Name furnished on application

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

(Continued from page 380)

It seems strange that such matters as the tariff, sound money and the Nation's honor should be made political issues. They ought not to be. I hope the day will come when there will be a change of public sentiment. There are some things on which all patriotic citizens should agree and act together.

Now that party lines have been broken on the Panama Canal matter, as they were broken slightly on the Banking Reform Bill, let us have a union of all conservative forces against legislation that threatens the public welfare. It is unpleasant to hear that Congress may not adjourn until Fall. The shorter the session, the better it will be for the workshop, the factory, the counting room and the bank. The fact that nearly all the members of Congress seek re-election and that they will have a much harder fight this time than they had two years ago, may have its influence in favor of an early adjournment.

If the people of this country could be assured that there would be no more sessions of Congress for five years, business would pick up at once and many a man now out of employment would find the work he is looking for and the pay envelope that he needs.

The best time to buy stocks is when everybody else is blue, despondent and predicting the worst. We cannot everlastingly go down hill. There must be an upward grade and there are signs that we are approaching it.

SIGN THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT

Date.....1914
Jasper, Financial Editor LESLIE'S WEEKLY,
225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

You can enroll me, without expense, as a member of your Corporation Security Holders' Association, organized for joint protection against unjust, unwise and unnecessary legislation.

Signed.....
Street No.....
City.....
State.....

W., Branford, Conn.: It is impossible to forecast the future under existing conditions of business.

F., McGraw, N. Y.: Have nothing to do with the Uncle Sam Oil Co. stock if you are looking for an investment.

P., Perth Amboy, N. J.: Standard Oil of New Jersey looks to me the most promising of the S. O. subsidiaries on your list.

Y., Detroit, Mich.: I do not advise the purchase of the Lead Hill Lead and Spar Mining Co. stock as an investment. Obviously it must be very speculative.

W., Boston: Boston & Montana must be regarded as a speculation rather than an investment. I do not advise its purchase except as a speculation. Other things are more promising.

K., Logansport, Ind.: Put your money in the same sort of investments that careful investors prefer. They never run after the new-fangled notions. Those who do usually are on the losing side.

C., North Adams, Mass.: U. S. C. I. Pipe and Int. Pump. Com. will probably move with the rest of the market and all you can do is to wait an opportunity to get out. The possibilities of dividends are remote.

M., Rochester, N. Y.: Well-selected real estate in any of our great cities is highly regarded as an investment, but a severe business depression would affect real estate the same as any other kind of property.

C., Baltimore: It is impossible to say what the value of the stock of a newly organized company will prove to be. Everything depends upon the ability and integrity of the management. Be well advised before you put your money into any enterprise.

A., Weissport, Pa.: Stockholders of the American Water Works and Guarantee Co. are very generally joining in the plan of reorganization proposed by the Stockholders Protective Committee. I have no doubt as to the value of the plants of the Company and it should be conserved.

B., Elmira, N. Y.: The stock of the Consolidated Midway Chief Oil Co., at 78c. a share is a speculation with chances against you. Why not buy the oil stocks of established reputation and dividend-paying record? I would rather have one share of such a company than 500 of the purely speculative class.

X., Y. Z., Investor: 1. Canada Southern is operated by the Michigan Central under a long lease, with a guarantee of dividends on the former. 2. Brooklyn City Railroad is leased by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Both are well regarded by investors, as all guaranteed stocks of their character are, but they will yield only about 4 3/4 per cent.

L., New York: 1. The safest investments for a woman who may want to realize on them will be found in bonds and stocks of the best class that are traded in on the exchanges. 2. It is difficult to pass on the merits of local corporations whose reports are not available for the general public. 3. Shares of established banks can be bought

to realize fair returns. These are more attractive than an investment in a new institution that has yet to establish its success.

F., Cohoes, N. Y.: Be wary of concerns that offer to buy patents or to find a market for real estate or to make money for you in various enterprises they promise to create for your benefit. I cannot report on the standing of firms or individuals. That is a work that belongs peculiarly to the mercantile agencies who have special sources of information and an organization for that purpose. I have constantly warned my readers against accepting the mere printed statements of strangers. Printer's ink is cheap. Anybody with a few dollars can print a circular, or a little newspaper or magazine and make it look like the genuine thing.

F., Pittsburg, Pa.: Childs' Restaurant Pfd. is well regarded as an industrial but is not better than American Chicle Pfd., paying 6 per cent. and selling around par. You will get a better rate of interest by buying the 6 per cent. debenture bonds of the American Ice Securities Co., which have been selling little over 80, of late, and have had quite an advance. You might divide your funds among the three securities I have mentioned, a share of each of the preferred stocks and one or two of the bonds. American Tobacco Pfd. is well secured, but none of these is a gilt-edged investment. On such you can hardly realize the 6 or 7 per cent. you speak of.

New York, April 9, 1914.

JASPER.

SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION.

A special circular of information in reference to U. S. Light & Heating Co. has been prepared by Slattery & Co., dealers in investment securities, 40 Exchange Place, New York. A copy will be sent to any address on application.

Five per cent. bonds on partial payments of \$10 and 6 per cent. bonds in denominations of \$100 and upward, secured by New York real estate are offered by the New York Realty Owners, 480 Fifth Avenue, New York. Write to them for their "Circular No. 18."

One of the best of the financial reviews, published for distribution among investors and speculators, is prepared by J. S. Bache & Co., bankers, 42 Broadway, New York. It will be sent weekly to any investor who will write to Bache & Co. for a copy.

Six and seven per cent. and even more, is paid in parts of the West and South on farm mortgages and savings deposits. Booklets and circulars of information can be had by writing to responsible and well-established houses who advertise to send them to any applicant.

For those who wish to speculate or invest in a small way, John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, and members New York Stock Exchange, of 74 Broadway, New York, have prepared a list of stocks which will yield over 6 per cent. to the purchaser. Write to Muir & Co. for their special "List No. 49."

A public utility 6 per cent. bond in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, secured by first mortgage on a property earning three times its bond interest is specially recommended for investment by Beyer & Co., 55 Wall Street, New York. These can be purchased outright or on the \$5 payment plan. Write to Beyer & Co. for "Descriptive Circular No. 93."

Six per cent. first mortgage bonds, secured by Chicago real estate, sold for many years in large and small denominations by S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond bankers, Straus Building, Chicago, and 1 Wall Street, New York, are fully described in their monthly publication known as the "Investors' Magazine," copies of which will be sent free to any address. Write to Straus & Co. also for their "Circular No. 557-C," giving further details.

Is Uncle Sam An Extortionist?

TALK about extortions, Uncle Sam is the champion extortionist of all. If a trust were to do some of the things Uncle Sam does a protesting outburst would rise from all parts of the country, and rightly so. But why should the Government be permitted to engage in a species of highway robbery any more than a private corporation? For example, the Government does not begin to compensate the railroads for the mail service which they render, and apparently has no intention of doing so. According to a computation made by Chairman Elliott of the New Haven Railroad, the Government gets from the railroads of the country \$15,000,000 worth of service for which it does not pay! In the autumn of 1912 the Government made a computation which was to govern the amount to be paid the railroads for four years beginning July 1, 1913. This computation was made at a time when the mails were running comparatively light, and having made no allowance for increase in the mails, the Government is now getting service to the extent of \$15,000,000 for which it pays not a cent. This is exclusive of the parcel post which was introduced January 1, 1913, at a weight limit of 11 pounds, since raised to 20 pounds, in important instances 50 pounds, and with Congress at this writing voting on the question of placing the limit at 100 pounds. For carrying the parcels the railroads do not receive a dollar additional, losing besides the revenue which once came from the express companies.

It is true the Postmaster-General was empowered after July 1st last to add not exceeding 5 per cent. to the railroads' pay, but even should this be done it would be wholly insufficient to pay for the increased cost of carrying the ordinary mail alone. As the law now stands the railroads are unable to protect themselves against the extortion of the Government. While the U. S. Supreme Court has ruled that railroads are not compelled to carry the mails, it amounts

practically to compulsion. The same court has ruled that if the railroads do carry the mails, it must be under regulations laid down by the Postmaster-General. Unless these conditions, they will have to continue to carry the mails at the price fixed by the Postmaster-General, whether compensatory or not.

Another policy of the Government in its treatment of the railroads, as foolish as the first is unjust, is the proposition of the Government to make a complete physical valuation of all railroad properties within six years. Railroad properties are constantly being improved, and therefore constantly changing in value, and yet this six-year-long examination is to be carried through at a cost of \$5,000,000. "When it is done," says former Vice-President Wilgus of the New York Central, "if the task is ever finished, it will be found that the valuation is out of date before it is published."

Children Like It Too

A MOTHER writes to LESLIE: "I thought I did not have time to read LESLIE's when it came every week, but I notice that my children seem to have a great desire to see it, and so, though I had intended to drop my subscription at the end of the term, I wish to have it renewed. It is a pleasure to have my children take an interest in pictures that teach them something good and that have different character from the pictures that appear in the sensational newspapers, none of which I permit my children to see. I read a great many magazines, and I am especially a lover of books, so that when I say I have not had time to read LESLIE's as carefully as I would like, it is no reflection on your publication, for it is greatly appreciated by all the family."

This is one of many letters we receive from appreciative readers almost daily. It is a pleasure to know that but few find fault with LESLIE's. When they do it is because they differ with us regarding some matter of public policy, on which honest differences may fairly exist. There are questions on which these differences may be entirely honest and usually are, that is, questions of politics, religion and personal preferences regarding public policies. The highest aim of LESLIE's is to be educational, helpful and truthful.

Books Worth While

BEHIND THE BEYOND, by Stephen Leacock (John Lane Co., New York, \$1.00 net). A light book for a light mood. Life in caricature.

MARSH LIGHTS, by Helen Huntington (Chas. Scribner Sons, New York, \$1.35 net). A story that shows up New York society life.

CAPTAIN PRATHER'S FORTUNE, by Oswald Kendall (A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, \$1.25). A well written story of thrilling adventure.

VAN CLEVE, by Mary S. Watts (The Macmillan Co., New York, \$1.35 net). A life-reflecting story with a strong and very real central character.

THE MAN WHO WOULD NOT BE KING, by Sidney Dark (John Lane Co., New York, \$1.25 net). An absolutely impossible tale but so absurd it is amusing.

His FATHER'S WIFE, by J. E. Patterson (The Macmillan Co., New York, \$1.35 net). A simple narrative of simple people written in a simple English vein.

FATIMA, by Rowland Thomas (Little, Brown & Co., Boston, \$1.35 net). The romance of the daughter of the Orient, fancifully imaginative and enlarded with Oriental wisdom.

A GARDEN OF SPICES, by A. Keith Fraser (Geo. H. Doran Co., New York, \$1.25 net). A tender and exquisite story that puls hard at the heart-strings of every lover of children.

PRESCOTT OF SASKATCHEWAN, by Harold Bindloss (Fred. A. Stokes Co., New York, \$1.30 net). A live original, and active story of the great northwest written in a masterful style.

SUCCESS WITH HENS, by Robert Joos (Forbes & Co., Chicago, \$1.00). A complete guide to poultry raising that thoroughly covers the subject by an expert. It is clear, practical and up-to-date.

THE WILDERNESS, by Dillon Wallace (A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, \$1.25 net). An exciting chronicle of adventure in Arctic regions. A boy's story that teaches manliness and self-reliance.

MAYOR GAYNOR'S LETTERS AND SPEECHES (Graves Publishing Co., New York, \$1.25). A number of the short pithy sayings, the able speeches and excellent letters of the late mayor of the metropolis.

YOUR WILL BE SERVED, by Dolf Wylarde (John Lane Co., New York, \$1.30 net). A strong treatment of a new theme of paramount consideration in these days when the younger generation so early displaces the older.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons

B. J. KEITH, owner of the extensive theatre circuit bearing his name, died at Palm Beach, Fla., March 26.

SIR HUBERT HERKOMER, the famous artist, died in London, March 31, aged 63. He had been decorated by many sovereigns.

REV. DR. ELNATHAN E. STRONG, for twenty-five years editor of the *Missionary Herald*, died at Boston, Mass., April 2, in his 87th year.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Representative in Congress from the 8th Alabama district, died at Atlantic City, N. J., March 31, in his 74th year.

PAUL WEYSE, the octogenarian author and dramatist, died in Munich, Germany, April 2. He had published thirty volumes.

BISHOP WILLIAM WOODRUFF NILES, of the Episcopal Diocese of New Hampshire, died at Concord, N. H., March 31, aged 82.

WILLIAM DEWANT, "Father of Protection for Canada," died at Montclair, N. J., March 31, aged 77. For forty years he was a figure of national importance in Canada.

FREDERIC MISTRAL, the celebrated Provençal poet, died at Marseilles, France, March 25, in his 84th year. In 1904 he divided with Echegaray, the Spanish dramatist, the Nobel Prize for literature.

FREDERICK WYERHAUSER, the multi-millionaire lumberman of St. Paul, Minn., died at Pasadena, Cal., April 4, aged 79. He had controlled two million acres of wooded land and he left an estate of over \$20,000,000.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

STAFFORD'S Commercial—20

fillings of your fountain pen for the coupon below, with a twenty-five cent purchase of any goods at your stationer's.

Stafford's Commercial is the ink used by office men ever since 1858—for steel pens, and now for fountain pens. Free flowing, clear and intense in color, permanent—works better than any "special" fountain pen ink you can buy, and costs 30 to 50 per cent less.

Give the ink a good trial in your fountain pen.

For desk or traveling use, you want one of these new filler bottles of Stafford's Commercial—complete with self-contained filler, handy and compact. Easy to refill from your quart bottle.

Take the coupon to your stationer today.

One Trial Bottle of STAFFORD'S COMMERCIAL

Name.....

City.....

Dealer's Name.....

S. S. STAFFORD, Inc.
NEW YORK, U. S. A.
and
TORONTO, CAN.



On the Hudson Summer Home and Farm

One of the few remaining Hudson River properties now procurable at a moderate price. Only three hours by rail from New York, directly on Hudson River (east side), 10 minutes' walk from railroad station, 10 minutes' walk from boat landing, 45 minutes by train and trolley to Albany (100,000 population), 15 minutes by train to Hudson (11,000 population). Daily boat service (freight and passenger) to Albany, New York and Hudson. Beautiful 12-room house in perfect condition, heated by furnace; good water. Three barns in good condition, splendid fruit country, over 800 acres, apple, pear and peach, on property. Forty-three acres and splendidly situated, giving a panoramic view 16 miles to the south and 12 miles to the north. Price \$5,500 without and \$8,000 with improvements, personal property and live stock. \$3,000 may remain in mortgage.

J. W. DAVIDSON

Leads-Judge Company
225 Fifth Avenue New York City

Art Pianos at Wholesale

Yes, at the rock bottom price; any Artist Model piano you select absolutely on approval, prepaid, and at the bed-rock

price direct from our factory to you. Not a cent in advance, not a cent C.O.D., no freight charge, all prepaid.

30 Days' FREE Trial!

For four weeks in your home. If you don't want it simply return it at our expense. You take no risk. If you decide to keep this superb Artist Model Piano you can have it at the confidential, wholesale price and pay on easy monthly payments.

Limited Offer! To advertise and quickly introduce this superb instrument, we will sell the first in your locality at the confidential, wholesale price. This offer applies only on the first sale. Write today and save \$100 to \$200 on the purchase of a piano. Learn all about our 5-year contract in music FREE. A postal will do.

F. O. EVANS PIANO CO., Dept. 18, Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago

Camera's Record of Recent Events



SAVAGE BOWMEN FACING RIFLE FIRE

Maya Indians, auxiliaries of Villa's army, engaged with bows and arrows in the recent fierce battle at Gomez Palacio, a suburb of Torreon, Mexico, which city afterwards fell into the Constitutionalists' hands. Villa took Gomez Palacio, but the Federals retook it, only to lose it again. The Mayas are expert archers and their arrows were almost as effective as rifle bullets.



FIGHTING THEIR WAY INTO TORREON

Villa's men rushing over one of the defenses on the outskirts of the city and shooting the Federals who vainly tried to repel them. The Federal in the foreground probably met the same fate as the others lying dead. At Torreon the Constitutionalists under Villa fought with reckless bravery and the Federals resisted desperately. The Federals numbered about 5,000 and the Rebels 12,000. After two weeks' fighting, thousands of men have been killed and wounded. General Velasco and the Federals fled and Villa occupied the town.



FIRST "TRAIN" IN A FAR-NORTH CITY

One of the striking features of the parade at Fairbanks, Alaska, in celebration of the passage by Congress of the bill appropriating \$35,000,000 for building a government railroad in the Territory. An auto truck was made to represent a locomotive and it drew sleds looking somewhat like railroad cars. It was Fairbanks' greatest carnival and every one taking part in it was masked.



MARKSMEN WHO MADE WORLD'S RECORDS

The Warren (Pa.) Rifle Team, winner of the United States Indoor Championship for 1913 and 1914, and their trophy. Left to right back row, C. E. Bardwell, D. F. A. Wheelock, J. A. Clark, Dr. F. G. Haines, Dr. W. M. Robertson, J. Newell, P. A. Keller, C. Minium. Front row, F. W. Jefferson, C. E. Williams, H. A. Wheelock, E. W. Sweeting, E. S. Munson, F. Peterson. The team engaged in 13 matches with 13 other teams. The scores for each match were made from the five highest in each team. The Warren Team made four world's records, including a score of 909 out of a possible 1000 points in the last match of the season.



REMARKABLE HOUSE-MOVING FEAT

Towing the Olympia Club Casino from Bayshore, L. I., to Ocean Beach, Fire Island, across Great South Bay, a distance of eight miles. The building was set on scows and was pulled through the water by a small gasoline tug. The Casino is 80 feet long, 30 feet wide and is estimated to weigh 100 tons. The removal was a success in every respect.



MAKING CINCINNATI A SPOTLESS TOWN

Some of the 10,000 public school children, who, with 200,000 other persons, have been engaged in cleaning up every vacant lot and every untidy backyard in Cincinnati. Hundreds of yards and lots have been cleared of rubbish and Congressmen have distributed thousands of packages of flower and vegetable seed to persons who wished to sow them in their yards. The clean-up campaign was started by the city in order to make Cincinnati a prettier and better place to live in during the coming summer.



How much should an automobile weigh?

Suppose that railroads should offer you as an inducement to trust your life in their hands, the argument that the weight of their rolling stock had been reduced to the lowest notch.

Suppose in the locomotive, they make the boiler wall so thin and so light, that it will barely withstand the normal pressure for a limited time.

Suppose they make the trucks, the wheels, and the axles barely strong enough to support the engine under the most favorable conditions.

Suppose they make the connecting rods barely strong enough to turn the wheels.

Then, going back to the cars, suppose they make the trucks, the wheels and the axles no stronger than just enough to carry them a few thousand miles.

Suppose they make the frame barely strong enough to support the body of the car.

Suppose they make the body barely strong enough to hold together.

Suppose they reduce the weight of every vital part to the lowest point.

Would you trust your life in the hands of a railroad which offered you such inducements?

Safety demands strength.

Strength demands material.

Material means weight.

If these be true, then:—

Absence of weight must mean absence of material.

Absence of material must mean absence of strength.

Absence of strength must mean absence of safety.

These things apply, whether you have in mind railroads or automobiles.

How much is your safety worth?

Cadillac materials are selected for their adaptability and fitness for the functions and duties which they must perform.

The designs of the various parts are adopted only after they have proven themselves to embody liberal factors of safety.

The Cadillac car will appeal to you because of its strength and its security, rather than upon the basis of lightness.

The Cadillac will appeal to you for its comfort as the luxurious Pullman appeals to you in contrast with the light weight flimsy coach.

The Cadillac will appeal to you for its smoothness and steadiness in running, as the majestic liner is in contrast with the light weight barque in a choppy sea.

The Cadillac will appeal to you because of its sturdiness and its endurance, rather than upon the basis of fragility and impermanence.

Because of its strength, because of its enduring qualities, the Cadillac is an economical car to own and to operate, day-in-and-day-out and year-in-and-year-out.

The Cadillac is economical in fuel.

Hundreds of 1914 Cadillac users are averaging from 15 to 18 miles per gallon of gasoline in every-day service.

Special test runs have been made showing more than 22 miles per gallon, but this cannot be taken as a criterion for the average user.

In the recent test by the Royal Automobile Club of Great Britain, which won for the Cadillac the Dewar Trophy, the 1914 car averaged 17.17 miles per gallon for 1000 miles over give-and-take roads—in spite of frequent stops and starts in testing the electrical cranking device.

It consumed less than one gallon of lubricating oil in traveling the 1000 miles.

Hundreds of users are averaging more than 5000 miles on tires. Some users are reporting from 6000 to 8000 miles and even more.

We believe that in tires, fuel and oil, the 1914 Cadillac will average more mileage than any car which approaches its efficiency.

Because of its standardization, because of the interchangeability of its parts, because of its sturdiness, because of its endurance, the Cadillac has been called The Everlasting Car.

That this appellation is merited, we need but point to the 75,000 Cadillacs produced, all of which to the best of our knowledge are still doing duty, the oldest after eleven years of service—and many of them after having passed the 100,000 mile mark.

How much should an automobile weigh?

It should weigh enough to enable it successfully to perform the duties required of it.

It should weigh enough to enable it successfully to perform those duties day-in-and-day-out and year-in-and-year-out, at a minimum outlay for operation and maintenance,—performance and satisfaction considered,—and with a minimum depreciation in value after years of service.

Cadillac Motor Car Co. Detroit, Mich.

Camera's Record of Recent Events



SAVAGE BOWMEN FACING RIFLE FIRE

Maya Indians, auxiliaries of Villa's army, engaged with bows and arrows in the recent fierce battle at Gomez Palacio, a suburb of Torreon, Mexico, which city afterwards fell into the Constitutionalists' hands. Villa took Gomez Palacio, but the Federals retook it, only to lose it again. The Mayas are expert archers and their arrows were almost as effective as rifle bullets.

FIGHTING THEIR WAY INTO TORREON

Villa's men rushing over one of the defenses on the outskirts of the city and shooting the Federals who vainly tried to repel them. The Federal in the foreground probably met the same fate as the others lying dead. At Torreon the Constitutionalists under Villa fought with reckless bravery and the Federals resisted desperately. The Federals numbered about 5,000 and the Rebels 12,000. After two weeks' fighting, thousands of men having been killed and wounded, General Velasco and the Federals fled and Villa occupied the town.



FIRST "TRAIN" IN A FAR-NORTH CITY

One of the striking features of the parade at Fairbanks, Alaska, in celebration of the passage by Congress of the bill appropriating \$35,000,000 for building a government railroad in the Territory. An auto truck was made to represent a locomotive and it drew sleds looking somewhat like railroad cars. It was Fairbanks' greatest carnival and every one taking part in it was masked.



MARKSMEN WHO MADE WORLD'S RECORDS

The Warren (Pa.) Rifle Team, winner of the United States Indoor Championship for 1913 and 1914, and their trophy. Left to right back row, C. E. Bardwell, D. P. A. Wheelock, J. A. Clark, Dr. F. G. Haines, Dr. W. M. Robertson, J. Newell, P. A. Keller, C. Minium. Front row, F. W. Jefferson, C. E. Williams, H. A. Wheelock, E. W. Sweeting, E. S. Munson, F. Peterson. The team engaged in 13 matches with 13 other teams. The scores for each match were made from the five highest in each team. The Warren Team made four world's records, including a score of 999 out of a possible 1000 points in the last match of the season.



REMARKABLE HOUSE-MOVING FEAT

Towing the Olympia Club Casino from Bayshore, L. I., to Ocean Beach, Fire Island, across Great South Bay, a distance of eight miles. The building was set on scows and was pulled through the water by a small gasoline tug. The Casino is 80 feet long, 30 feet wide and is estimated to weigh 100 tons. The removal was a success in every respect.



MAKING CINCINNATI A SPOTLESS TOWN

Some of the 10,000 public school children, who, with 200,000 other persons, have been engaged in cleaning up every vacant lot and every untidy backyard in Cincinnati. Hundreds of yards and lots have been cleared of rubbish and Congressmen have distributed thousands of packages of flower and vegetable seed to persons who wished to sow them in their yards. The clean-up campaign was started by the city in order to make Cincinnati a prettier and better place to live in during the coming summer.



How much should an automobile weigh?

Suppose that railroads should offer you as an inducement to trust your life in their hands, the argument that the weight of their rolling stock had been reduced to the lowest notch.

Suppose in the locomotive, they make the boiler wall so thin and so light, that it will barely withstand the normal pressure for a limited time.

Suppose they make the trucks, the wheels, and the axles barely strong enough to support the engine under the most favorable conditions.

Suppose they make the connecting rods barely strong enough to turn the wheels.

Then, going back to the cars, suppose they make the trucks, the wheels and the axles no stronger than just enough to carry them a few thousand miles.

Suppose they make the frame barely strong enough to support the body of the car.

Suppose they make the body barely strong enough to hold together.

Suppose they reduce the weight of every vital part to the lowest point.

Would you trust your life in the hands of a railroad which offered you such inducements?

Safety demands strength.

Strength demands material.

Material means weight.

If these be true, then:—

Absence of weight must mean absence of material.

Absence of material must mean absence of strength.

Absence of strength must mean absence of safety.

These things apply, whether you have in mind railroads or automobiles.

How much is your safety worth?

Cadillac materials are selected for their adaptability and fitness for the functions and duties which they must perform.

The designs of the various parts are adopted only after they have proven themselves to embody liberal factors of safety.

The Cadillac car will appeal to you because of its strength and its security, rather than upon the basis of lightness.

The Cadillac will appeal to you for its comfort as the luxurious Pullman appeals to you in contrast with the light weight flimsy coach.

The Cadillac will appeal to you for its smoothness and steadiness in running, as the majestic liner is in contrast with the light weight barque in a choppy sea.

The Cadillac will appeal to you because of its sturdiness and its endurance, rather than upon the basis of fragility and impermanence.

Because of its strength, because of its enduring qualities, the Cadillac is an economical car to own and to operate, day-in-and-day-out and year-in-and-year-out.

The Cadillac is economical in fuel.

Hundreds of 1914 Cadillac users are averaging from 15 to 18 miles per gallon of gasoline in every-day service.

Special test runs have been made showing more than 22 miles per gallon, but this cannot be taken as a criterion for the average user.

In the recent test by the Royal Automobile Club of Great Britain, which won for the Cadillac the Dewar Trophy, the 1914 car averaged 17.17 miles per gallon for 1000 miles over give-and-take roads—in spite of frequent stops and starts in testing the electrical cranking device.

It consumed less than one gallon of lubricating oil in traveling the 1000 miles.

Hundreds of users are averaging more than 5000 miles on tires. Some users are reporting from 6000 to 8000 miles and even more.

We believe that in tires, fuel and oil, the 1914 Cadillac will average more mileage than any car which approaches its efficiency.

Because of its standardization, because of the interchangeability of its parts, because of its sturdiness, because of its endurance, the Cadillac has been called The Everlasting Car.

That this appellation is merited, we need but point to the 75,000 Cadillacs produced, all of which to the best of our knowledge are still doing duty, the oldest after eleven years of service—and many of them after having passed the 100,000 mile mark.

How much should an automobile weigh?

It should weigh enough to enable it successfully to perform the duties required of it.

It should weigh enough to enable it successfully to perform those duties day-in-and-day-out and year-in-and-year-out, at a minimum outlay for operation and maintenance,—performance and satisfaction considered,—and with a minimum depreciation in value after years of service.

Cadillac Motor Car Co. Detroit, Mich.



THIS IS LEWIS B. ALLYN
WHO MADE WESTFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
FAMOUS AS "THE PURE FOOD TOWN"

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